PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,222—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

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B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
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* CARTHAGE	5327	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5327	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
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AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,839	12th Mar. 1898

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Ducdateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Buseh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

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S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

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S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 10th Feb., 1898.

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Mary Barton. Mrs. Gaskell.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. B. Gun, at the Colaba North Fort, at 9 a.m., on FRIDAY, 4th February, 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 3rd February, 1898.

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" " " Lady's Realm	1 0

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Xmas number	3 8
Young Ladies' Journal Xmas Number Almanac	1 8
Punch Almanac 1898	1 8

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movinette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BEANDELL AND COMPANY.
No. 21 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

The property of the late Mr. H. NEWTON—

A lot of engineering books.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome "Popular Arab" gentleman's bicycle, with Dunlop tyres.
1 brand new "Popular Arab" lady's bicycle, with Dunlop tyres.
1 High Grade Granville front driving crypto-geared bicycle, geared to 6 ins, best cushion tyres, ball bearing throughout.
1 chestnut Arab pony 15-2 hands regularly, good trapper, has played polo. Blood scratch near knee.
1 handsome strong dogcart with pony and harness.
The property of Mrs. H. J. STEWART—
1 victoria with a bay Arab horse, 14-4 and a set of single harness.
1 gram grinding machine.
1 English-made ladies' side saddle.
The property of Surgeon-Col. CLARKSON—
1 Pair of bay Arab horses both warm in single and double harness, good goers, quiet and in level sound
On account of the consignee imported from Bagdad last month—
1 handsome high caste dark bay Arab horse, 14-3, 4 to 5 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEAR'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

24 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their country. Amongst the lot there are saddle and harness horses, polo ponies, backs, chargers, &c.

The horses are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, one first rate ebony cottage piano by Rosenkamp, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Pittman's table and hanging kerosene lamps, Persian and Russell carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, Lady's saddle, etc., the property of W. R. RAE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture made by Madras workmen, consisting of 2 sets of dining-room chairs and chairs, finest silk tapestry, marble top tables and tea-poys, easy and light chairs, reclining safas, sheraton and double mirror door almirahs, revolving and plain top office tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, new Brussels carpets, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 large semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., excellent tone, suitable for a school or saloon.

Rosewood furniture, consisting of drawing room, dressing, and washstand tables, safas and chairs, wardrobe, &c.

By order of Messrs. E. Schomer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee—

561 R.R. 4 12-43-2 c.s. real wool shawls.

By order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Elisha Ezekiel Hamam, ex s.s. Medusa—

8 s.s. 10-8 31-42-2 cases 8309-00z. Turkish caps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light cog-cart.
1 handsome victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
3 new ladies' and gent's bicycles complete.

Any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hamam street, Fort, above the office of Mr. K. W. Flower, some Arcot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, handsome piano, full-size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornament, handsome pictures, wind-screens, bamboo planos, full-size E. French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornament, hand-some pictures, wind-screens, bamboo planos, tables and chairs, Messrs' and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

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Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

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1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.
KAY'S CATHARTIC PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CHILLBLAIN CLEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues effectually. "Your cement is the best I have ever used."—Lawn Bowling Champion), 1896.
KAYINX. New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
KAYGOLINE.—Transparent Cement, for all kinds of glass articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.
KAY'S CHLORIDE OF LIME.—For Mosquitoes and other insects, in tin boxes. To spread on paper, twine, twine. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., Stockport, England.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 1,75 per year

Application to
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Wesel-am-Rhein,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

14th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1898, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba on the 14th February, 1898, at 11 A.M.:—

1. Ferry Farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road Tolls, in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Earth, Sand, Stone and Pearl Shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate. For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.

J. S. KOPPIKAR,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 24th January, 1898.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.

Programmes and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Treasurer.

Apollo Bunder, Sirdar's Mansion.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,00 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,
CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Dutch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Lucas, Clergy House, Rangoon.

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All the latest in the trade.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

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HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while he rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. E. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

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RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Dawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4 per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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R. CRAIGMERS,
Manager.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 9-34m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-44m., 3-41a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
B. V. A., annual Regimental Dance, Town Hall.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the usual races for yachts and "Tonjit" class, to-morrow. Entries for the above races will close at noon, to-day. There will be no race for ships' boats to-morrow.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January last was 2,163, the daily average being 70, and new admissions 405—Parsees, 800; Hindus, 969; Mahomedans, 368; and Christians, 520. The number of children vaccinated during the month was 29.

VIEW OF PICTURES.—Mr. Janardhan Krishnarao Vazal entertained the Dnyanodaya Samaj and other friends to a picture show at his residence, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday evening. Among the exhibits were some good paintings, which were much admired. They included several photos showing local docks, offices, also designs of the administrative offices, Vilas Mahal, college, etc., by Messrs. P. Bhau and G. V. Desai, which were specially prepared for the Art Society's Exhibition. The show-room decorations were quite artistic.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Souvenir di Bella—Alliance ...Latann
Overture.....Giovanna D'arco .....Verdi
Reminiscences of The Gaiety.....Meyer Lutz
Mazurka.....Nana .....Orsagi
Aria (Eupn solo)...Maria di Rohan .....Donizetti
Valse .....Grune an Hannover.....Labitzky

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TRUMPED-UP CASE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kuverbai Nusserwanji Tabiawalla *alias* Master and Abdool Hoosein Allibhoy, a Borah dealer in grocery, having his shop at Phool Gully, Bhendy Bazar Road, appeared to answer the summons taken out against them by a Parsee, named Framji Rustomji, describing himself as a veterinary-surgeon, and residing at Mahim, charging them with abetment of assault. Mr. Valinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the first accused was defended by Mr. Paymaster, and Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, appeared for the second accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that he knew the first accused, who had been divorced by her husband and who was then leading a dissolute life. She had formed an intimacy with the second accused. For some time the defendant, Kuverbai, had been bearing a grudge against the complainant. On the 9th ultimo, the complainant went to Mahaluxmi to see his compounder on some business, when the first accused happened to meet him. She spat on him, and having made use of abusive language, threatened to "show him up" on some future occasion. The complainant said that he did not say anything then, but left the place quietly. On Saturday, the 15th ultimo, Mahomedan, named Moonshee Ismail Baig, a compositor at the Byculla Press, informed complainant that the first accused, Kuverbai, had offered him (Moonshee) Rs. 50 to give the complainant a sound thrashing, and that she had also asked him to hire a man for the job. Moonshee further stated that he had refused to perform the nasty job, and on meeting the complainant on the road, informed him of what the first accused intended to do. The Mahomedan advised the complainant to be careful. The complainant further added that both the accused made a similar offer to a Parsee of bad repute, residing at Dhobie Talao, but that Parsee, knowing the complainant, refused the offer and gave information to the complainant. In cross-examination the complainant admitted that several love-letters, couched in affectionate terms, had passed between him and the first accused, Kuverbai. In one of the letters the witness pleaded her forgiveness for having preferred a false charge against her, promised to be very kind to her and to behave with her in the same way as he had been behaving towards her for the last two years. The complainant had also assured her of her future comfort and happiness. The complainant further admitted that it was only about two months ago that she turned him out of the house and stopped his visits. The magistrate, without calling upon the accused for their defence, remarked that the case for the prosecution appeared to be an improbable one. The magistrate discharged both the accused, further remarking that the case ought not to have been brought into the court.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abdul Aziz
Alger, Alfred
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M, Mrs
Baxter, Miss
Beattie, John R
Broom, Samuel
Bukah, N
Bye, Frank
Calcudi, H F
Carruthers (Telegram)
Cawasji Hormasji
Cluley, Mr.
Colkers, Alen
Collen, J Clayton
Cotton, Powell
Cox, H E
Dalby, James
Darwal, Mrs
David, R A, Mrs
Deanin, H P
De Monte, Agnes, Mrs
Denny, Mrs
Denny, R
Dreshler, A C
Ellison, P
Elson, F S
Fitzgerald, Gerald, Mrs
Favre, Auguste
Fredericks, Addie, Miss
Gardiner, A
Gaynor, G H
Gilson, G, Professor
Glover, L B
Grant, Eugene
Grant, J H
Greengrass, Mrs
Grosse-ur, Robert
Haji Ismail Jusala
Hilchcock, C
Husain, S M
Ironmonger, F C
King, H E
Knight, Ray
Kristanson, Lavinia, Mrs
Low, J S, Mrs
Lowensohn, Philip
Macsweney (Telegram)
Marinello, Antonietto, Sigr
Marvin, E E
McDonald, G
Middleton, A
Milmo, J, Mons
Mohomed Husain
Perrie, W F
Poulter, R C
Rice, S M
Richards, W E
Rooklow, James
Sesay, G (M A)
Schmidt, Heinrich
Scott, H H
Silberstein, E
Slaun, Miss
Speake, Frederick
Tawuri Chetu
Waisband, Gokula
Walke, William F
Wegewer, George, Sir
Whiting, Capt R E
Wilkinson, C B, Lt-Col (R h)
Williams, H
Witham, B, Mrs
Woodburn, A F (C S)
Woodburn, Miss
Woolford, Miss
Young, L M, Miss

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 31st January, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 21. Rs.	Jan. 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,44,581	51,85,789
Do. do. at Branches	18,03,365	27,51,789
Other Liabilities	2,76,36,091	2,68,84,167
Rest (Profit & Loss)	3,.67	3,572
Credits, undrawn	13,83,000	13,57,736
Rs...	5,26,72,844	5,28,80,054
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,95,907	1,05,72,782
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	48,61,935	53,52,314
Loans do. do.	1,29,88,281	1,31,29,933
Bills Discounted and purchased	80,13,743	70,18,362
Dead Stock	4,15,327	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery	15,492	29,419
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	2,03,499	2,05,556
Cash	1,18,52,843	1,16 33,407
Rs..	5,26,72,834	5,28,80,054

THE growth of professionalism in football has no doubt done much to raise the general standard of play and to popularise the game. It may be doubted, however, whether, in spite of the interest taken in it, the actual number of persons playing the game has undergone any large increase. It is probable, indeed, that the number has diminished, many who might as players be getting health and enjoyment being now passive spectators. Whether such is the case or not, there can be no doubt that accidents of the football field have of late years been both more frequent and more severe than formerly. This is especially noticeable in matches where a "gate" is taken and in which professionals are engaged, for the men being insured, and, in many cases guaranteed, support by the terms of their engagements for months or perhaps years to come, are careless as to the chance of accident. In important games, too, the players are paid a premium if they win, and in order to secure this often resort to very rough tactics. In this country no steps have as yet been taken to diminish the risks of the game, but in America an attempt has been made. Both branches of the Legislature of Georgia recently passed a Bill forbidding the game to be played if money was charged for admission to the ground. This, whilst effectually abolishing professionalism and the rougher element, would leave the amateur sport untouched. The Governor of the State has, however, vetoed the anti-football Bill, stating as his reason that such legislation is "Governmental paternalism of the most vicious and pronounced type."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all the Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

DEFACING MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI WIDOW.

THIS is an administration suit which has been at hearing before his lordship for some time. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Smitham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the complainant Meherbai; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for Manekbai.

Mr. Noble was being examined in the matter, when he drew the attention of the court to a letter received from the Municipal Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., regarding the alleged defacement of some Municipal documents by Mr. Hormasjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee and Dinshah. The note was put into his lordship's hands, and the following witnesses were called :—

Krishna Vithu, a peon, was the first witness examined. He said he was sent with Mr. Hormasjee in charge of some papers. When Mr. Leask handed him the papers Mr. Hormasjee was present. When witness sat on the coach-box Mr. Hormasjee told him to place the papers inside the garry. Witness and Mr. Hormasjee then went to Mr. Inverarity's chambers. Mr. Hormasjee took the files from witness's hands and placed them before the Sahib. When the files had been examined, Mr. Hormasjee handed them to witness and told him to take them to the office, which he did. He placed the files on the clerk's table, and told him to examine them, as Mr. Hormasjee had torn some papers from them. Witness and the clerk, Kane, then went to Mr. Leask.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that he left the office with the files at 2 p.m. He returned to the Municipal Office at 3 p.m. and reported the matter at 3-5 p.m. Even though witness remonstrated Mr. Hormasjee continued tearing up the papers.

Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer, said that Mr. Hormasjee Chothia came to his office yesterday, and wished to see files of death certificates. Some two files were shown, and Mr. Hormasjee said he wanted them for translations, as he wished to put in certain documents as exhibits. Witness informed Mr. Hormasji that he would get them translated at his office. To this Mr. Hormasjee replied that those translations would not do, as the court would only accept official translations. Witness then proposed giving Mr. Hormasjee the certificates he required from the files, as they were not bound. Mr. Hormasjee said that he would detain the files only for a short time, and would return them soon. On this witness called a clerk to go with Mr. Hormasjee in charge of the files, as is the usual custom when documents were sent out of the office. Mr. Hormasjee said that he do did not want any clerk, but that a sepoy would do. Witness then handed the files to a sepoy to go with Mr. Hormasjee. Mr. Hormasjee and the sepoy went in a garry. The sepoyhad charge of the files when he went out of the office with Mr. Hormasjee. In the afternoon a clerk brought back the files to the witness, and told him what the sepoy had said to him. Witness then called the sepoy and asked him what had happened. The sepoy told witness what had taken place, and witness then informed Dr. Weir, who told witness to take down the statement of the sepoy in writing. Witness thereupon took down the statement of the sepoy in writing, and got it signed by him. The sepoy has been in the Municipal employment for the last 15 years and bears good character.

The statement was put in as an exhibit. His Lordship read aloud the statement which, among other things, said that he (sepoy) went with Mr. Hormasjee with the files. He was in uniform, and the files and he were with him. While driving along the road, Mr. Hormasjee told him to place the files on the seat. The sepoy did so, and Mr. Hormasjee began examining them. The sepoy then saw that Mr. Hormasjee was tearing off papers from them, when he remonstrated. He then went to Mr. Hormasjee's office in the High Court, and thence he brought back the files and told his superior what had happened.

D. S. Kane, a clerk in the Health Department of the Municipality, examined by the Court, said that, at the request of Mr. Leask, he produced certain files and gave them to Mr. Hormasjee. The files were given to Krishna Vithu, a sepoy, who was out of the office with Mr. Hormasjee. The sepoy brought back the files at 4 p.m., and told witness that the gentleman had torn off some reports. Witness then took Krishna to Mr. Leask. Some of the reports were torn, but they were not torn when given to Mr. Hormasjee.

Mr. Hormasjee Suapurjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said : I am acting as solicitor for the defendant. I have no personal interest in the suit, and my costs are guaranteed by Mr. Naoroje Vakil, C.I.E. I had summoned the Municipality to produce certain death certificates. I went to the Municipal office yesterday at 2 p.m. to inspect those of Jaljee and Pallonjee. Mr. Leask's account of what occurred is fairly accurate. I requested Mr. Leask to send the books in charge of some one, and during the drive to the High Court the books were in charge of the sepoy who sat on the coach-box. I did not ask him to place them in the garry, and he did not put them in the garry. I never directed to the High Court. It is absolutely untrue that I tore off any of the reports from the files. After I left the Municipal office, I touched the books for the first time in the court library. The peon carried the books in his hands to the library, and it was in the library that I took the books from his hands. I then showed Mr. Inverarity the reports of the deaths of Jaljee and Pallonjee, and he put me some questions and examined them. At the time I showed Mr. Inverarity the reports the corners of the file or of any of the papers were not torn off. I had nothing to do with the tearing off of any of the papers. I left my office between 5-30 and 6 p.m. yesterday. Usually letters are received in my office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., but if any member of the firm happens to be in, the letters are received even later. Otherwise they are refused. This practice is common in Bombay. This morning I received a letter from Mr. Leask, and I immediately went to see him. He was not in office, so I went back to my office, and drafted a reply. While in court I received a letter from Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., and I brought the letter to the notice of Mr. Inverarity, and asked him to bring the matter to the notice of the court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said that his costs were guaranteed by Mr. Naorojee, but he had no writing to that effect. The hour of Jaljee's death was a matter of some importance, but witness did not consider it much. He had never been to the Municipal office personally for inspection of documents, but he had gone personally for inspection to other offices. Mr. Leask had said that he had no objection to the files being taken out, provided they were returned at 5 p.m., as they were public documents. Witness did not say to Mr. Leask that he would not take a clerk, but that a sepoy would do. To the best of his recollection, Mr. Leask did not suggest sending Kane with him in charge of the files. During the drive witness did not take the files with him even for a moment. The bundles were not tied up. They were held in his hands. There was nothing in the corner in Jaljee's report. He was quite certain that no hour was mentioned in the corner. The right-hand corner was quite intact. Witness was with Mr. Inverarity for five or six minutes. He could not say that the tear on Jaljee's report was accidental or intentional. In Pallonjee's report the corner was torn but the hour remained. No letter was brought to witness last night.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he had been a solicitor of the court for the last 22 years.

In answer to the court, witness said he went personally to see what the cause of death was. He went to Mr. Leask's office at 2 p.m.

Mr. Leask was re-called, and in answer to the court, said that he know nothing about the case. When Kane came back to him, it was about 4 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said Mr. Hormasjee may have misunderstood me. It is a constant cause of complaint that information is received not through the proper channels.

Mr. Inverarity was next examined, and said : I noted one or two cases when, after about half-past 2 p.m., Mr. Hormasjee came to me and asked me if he could see me. I hinted that I was writing some opinions, which I wanted to send off. Mr. Hormasjee then said that he wanted to show me some Municipal documents, thereby implying that he wanted to take them away soon. Mr. Hormasjee then showed me Jaljee's report, and I particularly noticed the word "paralysis" in English. I asked Mr. Hormasjee certain questions, and asked him whether there was any vernacular word for the disease, and he told me what the word was. I then turned other pages to see whether the disease was written in English, and I found it in several pages. I asked Mr. Hormasjee whether the hour was mentioned, and Mr. Hormasjee said "unfortunately no." I had the documents in my hand for some time, and I am certain that the paper of Jaljee was not torn at the time. I was informed in this case some days ago that the costs were guaranteed by Mr. Naorojee Vakil.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said : I dont like to be disturbed during tiffin hours. Jaljee's bundle was in my hands during the whole of the interview. I don't know any of the vernaculars. I did not take particular notice of what was written in the vernacular. There is "Pa" on the report in pencil, but I did not take any notice of it then. I did not notice the letters "ner." I cant remember whether anything was written in the corner. I did not pay any particular attention to the right-hand corner.

The court adjourned here at 5 o'clock.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following case was heard before his lordship and a Special Jury :—

THE CAMATEEPOORA MURDER CASE.

Dewjee Malari, a young Maratta, was charged with murder in having, on the morning of the 20th November last, caused the death of his wife, Rai, in a chawl in 2nd Camateepeera Street. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Kursondas Chhublidas, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Strangman defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY :

Mr. S. A. Nathan, foreman.

Mr. C. M. Ross
M. P. H. Hannah
Mr. Devcurn Nanji Dossi
Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy.
Mr. Manockji C. Nariman
Mr. N. F. Paton.
Mr. H. N. A. Wadia.
Mr. John Read.

Mr. H. N. A. Wadia, a Parsee, appeared in the jury-box bare-headed like a European as the solemn affirmation was administered to him.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was charged with murdering his wife, Rai, a girl about twenty years old. He had made a statement before Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Strangman objected to the reference to the statement, saying he was prepared to argue the point then or at a later stage.

Mr. Lang said he did not care, and would put in the statement at the proper time. The circumstances which led to the commission of the crime were these. The prisoner and his wife were living with others in the ground-floor room of a chawl at Camateepoora. On the evening of the 19th November, prisoner quarrelled with the girl about some money she had with her. He left the room about 8 p.m. and returned to the house about midnight, but as the door was not opened, he had to remain outside all night. Several other persons besides Rai were sleeping in the room. The door of the room was opened about 6 o'clock the following morning, when the girl Rai went with a lota to the water-pipe. Prisoner followed her and struck her several blows with a knife. An alarm was raised and prisoner was caught red-handed with the knife in his hand. There was no direct evidence of any kind to reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide. The learned Advocate-General said he was sorry that one of the eye-witnesses to the murder, Salloo, woman, who was examined before the magistrate, gave birth to a child yesterday; and it was not possible to call her as a witness here; and he would apply that her evidence should be read to the jury. One of the wounds which prisoner struck Rai in her neck was sufficient to cause her death. The jury would find there was no provocation which the prisoner received, for less grave or sudden provocation.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Ganga woman, said she knew that Salloo, woman, a witness in this case, who was examined before the magistrate, and who lived in the same room with her, was confined this morning and was unable to attend the court.

Mr. Lang offered to put in Ganga's evidence.

Mr. Strangman objected on the ground that she was an important witness, and he would have no opportunity of cross-examining her. The learned counsel cited a Calcutta case in support of his contention.

The Judge said Mr. Strangman ought to have objected before the trial began. Now the trial had proceeded a certain length although not a great length.

Mr. Strangman said that was what he did. He objected when the Advocate-General began to open the case.

Mr. Lang said it would be unreasonable to postpone the trial now. The prisoner had the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the witness in the Police Court.

Mr. Strangman suggested that the case should be tried last at this Sessions, when the witness might be able to attend the court.

After some discussion, during which it transpired that a similar application had been granted on a previous occasion, the trial was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Starling, the Clerk of the Crown, being meanwhile engaged in looking up the notes of the case referred to.

Gunga, woman, continuing her evidence, said the deceased was her daughter, and the prisoner was her husband. She lived in a room on the ground floor of a building in Camateepoora, with the body of the deceased, the prisoner, her brother and his wife, and her mother. The prisoner dined in the room that night. Mahadoo, brother-in-law of the accused, also lived with them and was present at the dinner. After his meal, the accused sat on a box. Mahadoo took out some pice and gave them to Rai on account of his feeling cramps. On hearing the noise of the money which Mahadoo gave to Rai, the accused asked her where she got the money, which was Re. 0-6-6 in all. The accused taxed her with having got the money from another man, a tenant in the house. The accused was told to pay up the rent due by him for the past twelve months or to leave the house about midnight, but as the door was not opened, he had to remain outside all night. Several other persons besides Rai were sleeping in the room. The door of the room was opened about 6 o'clock the following morning, when the girl Rai went with a lota to the water-pipe. Prisoner followed her and struck her several blows with a knife. An alarm was raised and prisoner was caught red-handed with the knife in his hand. There was no direct evidence of any kind to reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide. The learned Advocate-General said he was sorry that one of the eye-witnesses to the murder, Salloo, woman, who was examined before the magistrate, gave birth to a child yesterday; and it was not possible to call her as a witness here; and he would apply that her evidence should be read to the jury. One of the wounds which prisoner struck Rai in her neck was sufficient to cause her death. The jury would find there was no provocation which the prisoner received, for less grave or sudden provocation.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Gun

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The dosir for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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RECEIVED new improved patent Helikon Organ with 6 Tunes, Rs. 25, extra Tunes, Rs. 9 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at BENNET'S AUCTION, Surgeon-Colonel Clarkson's BAY ARAB HORSE, to be seen at R. SCOTT and Co.'s, Girgaum, single, double harness, quiet, believed sound.

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BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured By THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 23.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Past Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RECEIVED French Round Iron Frame 12 Inch Tune Pieces Rs. 25, and Rs. 30. Clocks 40 to Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest Improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for Contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

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THIRD CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE ON 8TH FEBRUARY AT 6 P. M.

at the TOWN HALL.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents, Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waiers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Karhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

THE total amount of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday was Rs. 25,30,000, of which 10 lakhs were to Calcutta, Rs. 15,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 13-16d., tenders at which rate were accepted in full. Telegraphic Transfers were also allotted to the extent of 5 lakhs to Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d., full acceptance being given to tenders at this price. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d.

The shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

In the usual financial quotations wired by Reuter there was no change in London, except in Rupee Securities, which declined 1-4 per cent. to £63 5-8. Exchange on London in New York advanced to 4·84 7-8 dollars, but Bar Silver remained at 56 3-4 cents per oz.

Linseed was quoted at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 35,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 15-16 cents per lb. in New York; May Futures declined 2 points to 5·79 cents, and August 1 point to 5·89 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales, the Arrivals to date showing the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	45,000	11,000	16,000
Four days' do.	166,000	70,000	76,000
Since 1st Sept, ...	3,084,000	5,570,000	4,074,000

There has to-day been a firm feeling in our local Cotton market, and a moderate business has passed. Prices are unchanged for Broach, Bengal, and Bhownuggur descriptions, but are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for Khandesh and Berar. Exporters have taken 1,100 bales, and the Mills 1,900 bales.

The favourable tenor that has marked the telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts successively for several weeks past is continued in the advices to hand this morning. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants are shedding bolls; at Broach the bolls on the plants are rapidly ripening; and at Beawar Cotton is arriving in small quantities.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	7,392 bales.
Wheat	3,238 cwts.
Linseed	2,032 ,,
Rapeseed	1,182 ,,
Gingelly	3,393 ,,
Rice	1,902 ,,

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. From speculators there was some enquiry for Bank Wire Transfer for ready and forward delivery, and rates partially gave way 1-32d. all round. The action of the Secretary of State this week being somewhat erratic has rather upset the market, which at closing is quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	Is. 3 25-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 3 25-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	Is. 3 27-32d. ,,
Credits 3 do. ...	Is. 3 31-32d. ,,
Francs 3 do. ...	1·03 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued quiet to-day at 96 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-8 for the March Account; for Threes 88 is quoted.

SHARES.—China and Currimbhoy Mills have both advanced Rs. 5; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 40 higher; and Khatao Mukunjee are Rs. 35 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cents. Reduced	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 5-8
Bar Silver	26 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from Ojebvrti, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Melbourne left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Mansel, Lt-Col, Punjab, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Kohat.
Dick, Lt, Punjab, R S F as, on private affairs, from Saikote.
Luard, Lt, Bo, 1st Kings Shrop-shire L I, from Wellington.
Bony, Lt, Bo, C A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Grayson, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 3.

Feadall, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Keane, Lt, Bo, Comt Transport, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Wilkins, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, 21st Bo I, on leave.
Luck, Capt, Punjab, 2nd Cavalry, on med cert, to England.

FEBRUARY 3.

Phillips, Lt-Col, 19th Bo I, from L M C, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next the 5th instant.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. Matches VI and VIII are open to all Efficient Volunteers and will be fired for at Coorla on the 13th instant.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifle's) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 9th instant.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade for class firing at Coorla to-morrow (Saturday). Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress—Drill order, Carbines only, Putties to be worn. Light Refreshment will be provided.

2. The following matches of the Annual Carbine Association will take place on Sunday next the 6th instant. Open to members of the B. V. A. only. No entries after 8 a.m.:—

Match I—H E the Commander-in-Chief's Cup. Ranges 300 and 500 yards.
Match II—The Nursery Stakes. Ranges 100 and 200 yards.
Match III—Open to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the B. V. A. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.
Match IV—The Ladies Nomination Match. Ranges 400 yards. Applications for entries must be signed by bona fide Lady nominatrices.

By Order

A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece, cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete, must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.
Teheran route right.
Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables, and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.
Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from telegraphic communication.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Bolamo Bissao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Manyuen and Tingyuch.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RICHARDSON—January 29, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of H W Richardson, of a daughter.
YOUNG—January 28, at Bareilly, N.-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W Young, M B, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—WAY—January 21, at All Saints' Cathedral Allahabad, by the Rev G E Oldham, assisted by the Rev J S B Cockin, M A, William Nelson Lushington, Indian Staff Corps, youngest son of James Low Lushington, Indian Civil Service (retired), to Grace Margaret, eldest daughter of Frederick Walter Way, Surgeon, of Elm Grove, South sea.

DEATHS.

ADYE—January 26, at Amraoti, Berars, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodson Adye, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of Major-General Goodson Adye, Indian Staff Corps.
PARMER—January 21, at Simla, Mary Parmer, aged 82 years.
WETHERED—January 24, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Harold Francis Wethered, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

THE remarkable Government Resolution which has just been issued on the subject of creating great camps of refuge for Bombay people in the collectorates of Kolaba and Tanna invites attention. The first sentence states a fact very generally known, and more than once emphasised in these columns, that the population of Bombay is now very largely in excess of that of last year, probably to the extent of 300,000 people. It would be as well also to recall another factor in the present situation; that there is no longer famine in the Presidency, and the population is not depressed and weakened by scarcity of food and high prices. If it be the case that an increase in the numbers of the population exposes a larger number of persons to the risk of plague, it is equally true that the improved condition of the inhabitants, who are not only well fed, but find no difficulty in obtaining employment the mills being open and building going on all over the city, while the mills were empty and building was at an end last February, gives ground for hope that there is now a greater power of resistance to plague than existed a twelvemonth ago. That this is actually the case is shown by the comparison of the daily returns, which with a greatly increased population is not proportionately larger than that of the corresponding dates in 1897. The total for January of last year was 6,921; that of the January just closed was 7,627, which gives a mortality of seven hundred for an increment of three lakhs. The resolution ventures on the prophecy that if there be an increase of the epidemic during the next two or three weeks it "will certainly produce a certain degree of alarm" which will find expression in flight. There has been an increase during the last two or three weeks, and so far there has been no alarm finding expression in flight or panic. Last year a heavy mortality gave rise to both. The population are better fed, and more familiarity with the incidence of such a visitation shows less disposition to panic. It is suggested that "if the population feels itself in any way pent up" it may become difficult to manage, and as a precaution against such a development, the Plague Committee is instructed to take counsel with the Collectors of Thana and Kolaba and forthwith select extensive camp grounds to which "the affected population of Bombay should be invited temporarily to remove themselves and their families."

The country between Bombay and Bhayndar and between Coorla and Bhandup is indicated as affording convenient sites, cheap railway fares to and fro permitting people to attend to work in the mills or at other business in Bombay while camping out at night. The islands in the harbour are named among places to which access could be given by such of Messrs. Shepherd's steamers as are laid up. They are indicated as suitable for the creation of camps. In all of them medical attendance, police protection, water, and lighting are to be supplied and everything done to make the inmates of the camps comfortable. One rubs one's eyes when reading the concluding sentence: "These measures may also prevent any serious interruption to business and industries and to the trade of the port." If it were the express purpose of the scheme to close the mills and put an end to all trade and business, it could not have been better adapted to accomplish that most undesirable result. No business would be possible under the conditions. The resolution makes no mention of the existing camps within the city and near all the busy centres in which some twenty thousand people can be housed when they choose to go to them. There is a large area of available land between Mahim, Dadur, and Dharavi, where sixty thousand people camped out last year. Within the compass of the Island of Bombay there is ample room for the temporary housing of any number of people whom it may be found necessary to remove from insanitary areas in the Native town. That process is already in operation. The proposal to establish settlements on sites in the two Collectorates and also Elephanta and Hog Island takes for granted that in all of them a supply of water is available or can be turned on. There is nothing of the kind, especially in the Harbour islands. Elephanta is not only waterless, being wholly dependent on a few wells that run dry in the hot weather, but it is malarious to a degree. The scheme, we are told, to be of any use must be rapidly carried out, and on a large scale. It must first be remodelled and adapted to the known facts of the situation. As it stands it is as impracticable as General Gatacre's plan for a new city somewhere up the Baroda line, which fell still-born, and was not revived when the gallant General as chairman of the Plague Committee came to understand how hopelessly impossible it was.

WHEN the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act was first published we urged that the new power it gives to Government to extend the payment of the cost of additional police in a disturbed area beyond the time that it is employed therein should be limited by the legislature. When moving the first reading of the Bill, Sir Charles Ollivant in answer to this and other like criticisms said that there was no intention whatever to impose the cost of the additional police upon posterity, and that the extension of the period of payment to three or five years would not have that effect. But as we were reminded in the course of a famous State trial last September, the official remarks of a member of Government upon a Bill which is in his charge do not bind the future so far as the legal interpretation of the future when it becomes an Act is concerned. We are, therefore, glad to see that the suggestion we made when the Bill was published has been acted upon by the Select Committee to which the measure was referred, and that in their report issued on Friday, they propose an addition to the Bill which will take away the indefinite discretion given to the executive in the original draft by strictly limiting the new instalment system of payment to five years. Under such limitation, the provision becomes a fair and reasonable one, calculated to relieve the towns and villages where additional police are quartered from feeling too severely the burden of the extra taxation involved. No doubt the inhabitants of Sinnar on whom additional police will now be imposed, in consequence of the passionate outbreak there against the plague regulations, will welcome the distribution of the cost over a period of five years in preference to immediate payments, and the same remark will apply to all places where similar protective measures have to be taken. Public discussion and criticism has also led to the amendment of a sub-section which as it stood appeared to indicate an intention of giving the executive power to impose the burden on particular individuals by defining the liability as attaching "either generally on all persons who are inhabitants of the local area . . . or specially on any particular section or sections or class or classes of such persons, and Government may direct the proportions in which such tax or rate shall be charged." The word "inhabitants" is defined to include non-resident landowners in the local area.

It is round these two important features of the Bill that the controversy most rages, and upon this section both the non-official members of the Select Committee—Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. D. S. Garud—while signing the report append separate minutes. The former objects to the inclusion of non-resident landlords in the liability of the town or village where this property is situated, and the latter repeats the objections he raised on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill to the principle of singling out any particular class or section for payment of the cost of the impost. He urges that "the exemption of any class or section or of any persons individually can only be justified on the ground that the additional police tax or rate was a punishment which they did not deserve," and he says that the proof of guilt which should precede punishment, is not made merely by a Government resolution calling upon a particular section of the community to pay the tax. The obvious answer to this is that such particularisation will not be made unless and until Government have satisfactory proof that it is called for by the surrounding circumstances of the disorder in respect to which the police has been imposed. If a sectarian riot occurs, and it is clear that the sect that is in a minority has been wantonly attacked, it is only just and equitable that the offending majority alone should bear the cost of the additional protection called for by their action. In the generality of instances, however, it is a case of six to one and half-a-dozen to the other, and when responsibility cannot be brought home to any particular section or sections more than to others, the whole of the inhabitants of the local area will be liable. In regard to the compensation clause of the Bill some important limitations are proposed by the Select Committee. In the first place the claims made under the clause are to be filed within one month of the alleged infliction of the injury, and the sanction of Government is to precede not only the levy but the determination of the amount and the declaration of the local area affected. Mr. Garud objects to the compensation clause altogether as an entire innovation, and points out that under the Act of the Government of India awards of compensation are only made in a local area proclaimed by Government and when death or injury results after the date of the proclamation. We fail to see why the provision should be hedged round with a restriction which would exclude from the benefit of the compensation clause persons whose life or property has been injured in a sudden outburst of disorder of which they were the victims. For instance, if the Bill was now an Act what reason would there be in excluding the bereaved family of the hospital assistant who has lost his life at Sinnar from obtaining compensation from the riotous townspeople, simply because Sinnar was not a proclaimed area when Mr. Venkajee Dewjee in the discharge of his duty as a servant of Government was done to death by an angry mob?

A FEW years ago if an Indian Civilian obtained an acting Collectorship after sixteen or eighteen years' service he was considered fortunate; but times have changed. We see now practically junior men of ten or twelve years' service filling Collectorates and administering their Districts at a very critical crisis with credit. The last appointment of acting Collector is that made in succession to Mr. Charles, who will be remembered as having been Municipal Commissioner for a time in Bombay and who retired at the end of the past month. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, from Bijapur, an officer who entered the service in 1886, has succeeded him in Kanara. On the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Spencer, C.S.I., recently, on leave, Mr. Woodburn was appointed acting Commissioner, and Mr. Hudson, Assistant Collector in Thana, an officer who entered the Service in 1887, has replaced the latter in Ahmednagar. In Thana, Poona, and Kaira there are officers serving as Collectors who joined the service since 1885 or 1886, and the Collectorates of Surats, Panch Mahals, and Ahmedabad have been occupied for some time by practically junior men—men who entered the service since 1882. It speaks well for the younger generation of civilians that they are able to rise to the occasion and succesfully grapple with the difficulties of the present situation, for probably in no period in the history of the administration save the Mutiny have the abilities and resources of officers been so taxed. Famine and plague and the fall in exchange have driven many officers to retire who could do so—which is mainly the cause of the rapid promotion among civilians. But the flow of promotion probably is not yet over. It is more than likely that during the current year there will be another exodus on a small scale of officers if they are permitted to desert us.

RAIN still holds off in Madras with the result that the number of persons on relief has gone up during the past week by close on five thousand. Some light showers fell in Tinnevelly, but the supply of water for purposes of irrigation is generally insufficient. Rain is required everywhere as agricultural operations are retarded and crops are suffering. Of such crops as are being harvested the outturn is middling or below it. Prices generally are very high, and according to the official report most staple grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in nine Collectorates. Bombay prospects are no brighter. Standing crops have been damaged by blight, excessive cold, drought or locusts in parts of eleven districts, and cotton in parts of Bijapur is diseased. Agricultural stock fortunately is healthy and fodder is sufficient, but prices have risen or are stationary everywhere but in eleven districts. In Bengal, though the reports of spring crops continue generally favourable, rain is required especially in three districts. Bengal is really very well off but for this, and there is no want of either fodder or water except in tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram. Rain is urgently needed in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, but irrigated crops are doing well. Frost has done some damage in places, but the markets are well supplied and prices are easier in all but three districts, where they have an upward tendency. The condition and prospects of irrigated spring crops are reported good everywhere but in Peshawar, where they are only average. Prospects in the Central Provinces remain unaltered. The condition of the winter crops is fairly good, but those late sown on highlands are scanty for want of winter showers. Hyderabad spring crops have also suffered. But elsewhere there is little to complain of. If the rain would only come prospects would brighten.

CONSIDERABLE surprise and still more vexation was expressed in the money market yesterday that the Secretary of State after holding out two weeks for sixteenpence sold lakhs worth Councils on Wednesday at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Transfers and Bills for 1s. 3 13-16d. In all Rs. 46,30,000 of Bills have been sold during the week The result of the Secretary of State's action was to make exchange as weak as it had before been steady, and in the course of two or three hours the rate went down to 1s. 3 25-32d. How much longer shall we have to wait before a settled financial policy is adopted?

THE High Court will be closed for the hot weather vacation from Sunday the 24th April to Sunday the 12th June 1898, both days inclusive.

A COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce consisting of Mr. Arbuthnott, Mr. Maccaulay, Colonel Olivier, R.E., and Mr. Remington, has been appointed to consider the Bombay Improvement Bill and report thereon to the Chamber.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury, Dewjee Malari, a Maratha mochee, was charged with having, on the morning of the 20th November last, in the groundfloor room of a chawl in 2nd Camateepura Street, murdered his wife Rai with a knife. On the previous evening, the prisoner had a quarrel with Rai about some money she had with her, and he taxed her with criminal intimacy with one of the tenants. The following morning he followed Rai to the water-pipe and struck her several blows with a knife. He also struck three other persons who attempted to seize him, but was finally overpowered and thrown down, and the knife taken from his hand. It was his own knife. Prisoner had made a confession before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, which was admitted in evidence against him. He admitted in the Sessions Court that he stabbed his wife, because her conduct had greatly exasperated him, as she was carrying on an intrigue with another person. The jury, by a majority of eight to one, found the prisoner guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. Prisoner asked the judge to sentence him to be hanged, because, he said, if he was sentenced to imprisonment, he would commit three or four more murders to get hanged. His lordship sentenced him to death, remarking that it was a cruel murder of a young girl of which he had been found guilty.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain J. B. Smith, M.B., M. Ch., B.A., to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Captain A. J. Heath, M.B.

THE Governor-in-Council has confirmed the following appointments made by the High Court :—Mr. K. F. Modi to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr. J. L. Britto to act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

FURLOUGH for twenty-one months has been granted to Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Major J. S. Ashly will act as Judicial Assistant during his absence.

LIEUT.-COL. FENTON, President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, has been granted furlough to Europe for nine months from March next.

BRITISH dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export, during the week ending February 2nd, to the value of Rs. 15,53,000; one lakh of British India rupees were issued under the Bhopal recoinage scheme, and new Bikanir rupees were paid to the Bikanir durbar to the value of Rs. 1,11,000.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan; Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Jangira.

MR. E. GRAY, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., has been appointed Senior Collector vice Mr. F.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMENTS ON THE TALIENWAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The report that Great Britain had definitely withdrawn the condition making Talienwan a free port has evoked much adverse comment in the English press.

EXPLANATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government, however, intimates that the public has been misled regarding the negotiations at Peking, which have been absolutely confidential.

BULGARIAN NOTE TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A Bulgarian Note has been presented to the Porte remonstrating seriously against the military oppression in parts of Macedonia, where numbers of Bulgarians are imprisoned and tortured, and demanding the dismissal of the officials who are responsible in the matter.

The *Standard* reports that Russia has prompted the Bulgarian Note regarding military oppression in Macedonia.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

Prince George of Greece is coming to Paris.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.

The Tsar's insistence of Prince George's candidacy for the Governorship of Crete is causing friction between Russia and Turkey.

EARTHQUAKE AT BRUSA.

Violent earthquakes have taken place in the vicinity of Brusa, in which many inhabitants were killed and great damage done.

The Sultan has sent a relief commission to the scene of the disaster.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Simla has sailed for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DAMODHER'S TRIAL CONCLUDED.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

The trial of Damodher Hari Chapekar has been concluded.

Mr. Anderson, counsel for the prosecution, began his address to the jury by summing up the evidence adduced on behalf of the Crown, leaving the consideration of the confession to the last. The case could have been transferred to the Bombay High Court had there been any doubt that it would be given a fair trial in Poona; but Government did not confine their attention to the statement made by accused. Let them judge how it fitted into facts. There was no doubt that Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst met their death by gun-shot wounds. The medical evidence was not disputed. There was no suggestion by either accused or his pleader that the wounds were inflicted by any personal enemy of Mr. Rand or Lieutenant Ayerst, but it would seem that somebody was actuated by other motives than personal enmity. They saw that accused had weapons to commit the crime. The jury, he thought, would have no doubt that the exact scene of the tragedy deposed to by Lieutenants Sargent and Lewis described how suddenly they found Mrs. Ayerst's cariage coming up. It was true there was no eye-witness, but they would have to recollect that it was a dark night. There was no doubt that somebody must have done this deed, and it was done in the way described by the coachman. He saw no flash. That was important because it corresponded with the description of the incident given by accused himself. Mr. Anderson drew the attention of the jury to the admitted fact that prisoner, Balkrishna, and their families were in Poona on the 22nd and 23rd June, and left for Bombay the following day. Accused in his statement admitted that he did see the school children near the scene of the crime. The prosecution maintained that accused and Balkrishna went there to survey the ground for the purposes of murder on the night of the 22nd June. The weapons were found concealed under a culvert. In Damodher's own house similar weapons were found.

Counsel referred to the evidence of each of the witnesses, and added that it was a solid body testimony. The evidence stood absolutely on its own ground, and did not require any support from the statement made to Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Bonus. The circumstantial evidence stood on its own footing. Counsel asked the jury to say if the evidence did not satisfy them that accused was the person who did the deed. It would appear that the accused was of a fiery, restless, imperious temperament, judging from correspondence he had with the Government of India. Counsel purposely kept back reference to the confession to the last, because he had enough circumstantial evidence without it. Prisoner did not make the confession under compulsion. He never made any suggestion of that sort. Would the jury believe that if he was innocent the accused would sign away his life for a promise of money and Rs. 25 a month for his wife. Could an innocent man have possibly given the information which accused gave to the police? Would Mr. Hamilton put accused at his ease by a long conversation of two or three hours so as to ensure the confession being voluntary.

Mr. Master, for the defence, said that it was not likely for a person of accused's station in life to plan a crime. He ridiculed most of the evidence for the prosecution, and laid stress on the fact of accused's extracted confession, which, accused alleged had been got from him by threats and inducements. There was no direct evidence to connect him with the commission of the offence. Illiterate Brahmins were mild and timorous, and not likely to be associated in a crime of this kind. The confession made by Damodher to Mr. Hamilton was irrelevant, as the prisoner made it under the influence of Superintendent Brewin, who offered an inducement of money, a temple, and a pension to the accused's wife and return from transportation after a short period. The pleader also held that there were circumstances cast ing doubt on the guilt of the prisoner. No one saw the murder and no one saw the prisoner near the place of the murder.

Mr. Crowe then summed up the case to the jury, and asked them to consider the evidence and bring in a verdict.

The jury retired, and returned after twenty minutes, when the Judge asked them if they found the prisoner guilty of the murder of Mr. Rand?—They answered not guilty. Abetment of the murder of Mr. Rand?—Yes.

Murder of Lieutenant Ayerst?—Not guilty.

Abetment?—Yes.

This, they said, was their unanimous verdict.

The foreman added in explanation that they were of opinion that accused was present, though there was nothing to show that he killed either of the deceased. This was their unanimous opinion.

The Judge then asked if they had considered Sec. 114 of the Evidence Act, wherein it is said that a person present at the commission of the crime could be considered as guilty as if he committed the crime himself.

The jury them again retired for a few minutes and returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst under Section 114.

The verdict on both occasions caused sensation among the hundreds of persons present in the court.

The Judge then sentenced Damodher Chapekar to death.

Prisoner asked if there was no worse sentence that could be passed on him.

He was told he had seven days within which to appeal to the High Court.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE SHIN KAMAR AFFAIR.

THE BODIES OF LIEUTENANTS WALKER AND DOWDALL RECOVERED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARA FORT, FEB. 3.

Four bodies were brought into Mamani, last evening, including those of Lieutenants Walker and Dowdall, K.O.Y.L.I. Their funeral took place at once, and was attended by most of the British troops in garrison. The whole of the officers' bodies have now been recovered.

CAPTURE OF TWO HUNDRED CAMELS.

About 200 camels were captured about five miles from Bara on Tuesday. The fact of their presence had been signalled from the Gandao post, and a Squadron of the 9th B. L., with 3 companies, D. C. L. I., were sent by the G. O. C., 3rd Brigade, to cut them off at the northern exit of the Samgakki Pass, a strong troop being ordered to reconnoitre to the south of the pass. The latter sighted them making for the Shin Kamar Pass, and captured them.

An Afridi of the Sipah Khels was captured yesterday between Bara and Ilm Gudar, apparently spying after the captured camels.

Owing to the reported presence of a raiding party, extra precautions were taken with the convoy from Mamani to Bara to-day. No opposition was, however, experienced.

Captain Witham, Provost Marshall, 3rd Brigade, has joined his appointment.

THE TROOPS AT LUNDI KOTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

Water was brought into the Lundi Kotal tanks last Wednesday, thereby removing further anxiety about supply for the troops.

Reprisals for the affair of Saturday last in the Bara Valley have not yet begun General Westmacott's first duty was to recover and bury his dead, and on Monday 22 bodies were brought in. The troops engaged in this work lost one mountain gunner killed and eight men wounded. No officer was hit. Some 300 of the enemy were seen.

General Elles assumes command of 2nd Division Tirah Field Force at once: Sir Power Palmer commanding the whole force consequent on Sir William Lockhart's departure on leave. Colonel Ian Hamilton will act for General Elles at Peshawar, Colonel H. P. Leach, R.E., relieving him of his duties of Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.—*Pioneer.*

The affair near Spinkamar in the lower Bara Valley serves to illustrate, once more, the great advantages which the Afridis possess over our troops in their intimate knowledge of the hills and gorges which are the scene of military operations beyond the border. To the west of Fort Bara lies a plain stretching away to the low broken hills which lead to the higher ridges of the Sarghar Range separating the Bara and Bazar valleys. This plain, known as the Kajural, is traversed by the Bara River after it has left the hills, and contains some fair grazing land. It is about thirty square miles in extent, and is described as undulating and open, and covered with long grass in the cold season. It is usually occupied at this period of the year by the Sipah, Malikdin, Kambar and Kamar Khels, who drive their flocks and herds to pasture, and make their homes in caves similar to those occupied by the Zakka Khel in Bazar. The Sarghar Range is about 2,000 feet above sea level at its eastern extremity, where it throws off two spurs, one running towards Jamrud and the other trending to the north-east. The tribesman know every inch of the ground, and are also familiar with the passes which lead over the hills into Kajural. There is not a crag or a gorge which they could not find on the darkest night, and they can gather at any given rendezvous without being seen by our patrols or picquets, for the hills mask their movements. They have apparently a good intelligence service, rude enough no doubt, but still capable of giving accurate information to the tribal leaders. Thus though the greatest secrecy was observed regarding the movement of the four columns which took part in the operations last Saturday, the Afridis were ready to meet the comparatively small force which marched from Mamanai to the Spinkamar Kotal a few miles from camp. The fighting appears to have been as fierce as that on the Saran Sar and in the Upper Bara Valley, and it is impossible to believe that the tribesmen had accidentally come together. They must have been waiting for the column and quite prepared to attack it when it had become entangled in the hills. This is shown by the vigour with which they pressed the retirement, after the first struggle for possession of the ridge which the Sikhs evacuated by some mistake: had the tribal gathering been merely a small body of men, collected hastily, there would scarcely have been more than a passing skirmish.—*Pioneer.*

SEVERE FIGHTING AT MEKRAN.

ONE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY KILLED.

THE FORT SHELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

News has been received from Colonel Mayne that at 8 a.m., on the 31st, he sighted the enemy holding the entrance of the western pass to Turbat. At 8-30 the attack was commenced, and the enemy, who were about 1,500 in number, were completely defeated after two hours' fighting.

The enemy lost about 100 killed, among whom were the leaders, the Baluch Khan and his grandson, Mehrab Khan (Naoshiwani), and Gul Mahomed (Naoshiwani).

Our losses were:—30th Baluchis—3 killed and 8 wounded. Mountain Battery: One killed and one wounded.

The advance was resumed at 11-30 through a difficult defile, Turbat being reached at 5 p.m. The fort was found to be occupied by the enemy and was shelled.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Military Normal School at Poona having been abolished, Government have sanctioned a small scale of revised fees to enable Commanding Officers of Native Regiments in Bombay Command to arrange for obtaining Vernacular and English schoolmasters. In the case of the Bombay Cavalry Regiments the system already in force is to remain unchanged.

Steps are being taken to expedite the despatch to India of such Surgeons on probation at Netley as may have successfully completed their course of instruction.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF DAGSHAI.

In view of the insanitary condition of Dagshai, it has been decided to completely evacuate this place as a military station during the current year, pending the installation of a pipe water supply. This will enable measures requisite for remedying the various sanitary defects of the cantonments to be effectually carried out.

PLAGUE IN JULLUNDHER.

OUTBREAK IN SHIKOPUR VILLAGE.

LAHORE, FEB. 3.

Plague has appeared in the village of Shikopur, in Jullundher district, 13 cases having been detected there. The village is situated near other villages in Jullundher district in which plague has been prevalent since October last.

CYCLING CARNIVAL.

THREE years ago the delightful recreation of cycling was practised in Bombay by only a few enthusiasts, and the opinion prevailed that the climate was too hot and enervating for the exercise. But the influence of fashion is so great that when cycling became popular in England people here began to discover that after all the atmospheric conditions were not so unfavourable to the pastime as they had supposed, and the importation of "bikes" began. Agencies for well-known home makes were undertaken, and in a short time several enterprising firms were exclusively engaged in the sale of cycles and in teaching the pastime to beginners. One club after another was started, and many a man substituted a bike for the horse he had before used for the morning ride. The number of devotees of the wheel has gone on increasing, and every morning and evening large numbers take exercise on their machines, seven thousand being the estimated number of cycles in use in Bombay. The popularity of the recreation was illustrated last night by the collection of a larger number of cyclists on their machines than has ever been got together before in Bombay. No exact figures were available, but it is believed that fully 300 cyclists participated. The occasion of this collective display of cycling strength was the first of what it may be hoped will be an annual Cycling Carnival. When the idea was mooted it was readily taken up, and four clubs amalgamated for the purpose—the Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay, the Wellington, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Messrs. J. Eakin and McAlpin were appointed joint honorary secretaries, and a committee of representatives of the four clubs was formed consisting of Messrs. Herbert, Pender, Derry, Hunmel, McMenemy, and Oliver, and Sergeant-Major Tuffield. A number of prizes were offered, and the patronage of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst and his Excellency General Sir Charles Nairne was obtained for the undertaking.

Although, as was natural at the first fixture of the kind in Bombay, the arrangements for the carnival left a good deal to be desired, the evening's diversion was greatly enjoyed by those who participated in the carnival and still more by the large crowd of spectators who assembled to witness it. The rendezvous of the cyclists was at the Bandstand at 8-30 p.m., and by that time there was a large gathering of cyclists, many of them in fancy dress and with their machines most artistically decorated. Much time and thought had been expended on the adornment both of machines and of riders, and the judges—Brigadier General Ventris and Captain Fleet—had no light task in deciding which were the best. More than an hour was occupied in the task, the competitors going round and round the Bandstand. The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry played bright selections of music as the judging was being performed, and later on played at the Apollo Bunder, where the prizes were distributed. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and this fact contributed to the largeness of the attendance both of spectators and of cyclists. The judging was somewhat hampered by the unwillingness of the crowd to "stand back," and on another occasion it will probably be better to entirely reserve the Bandstand enclosure for the judging instead of carrying it on without the enclosure. When at last the marks had been finally allotted, the members of the B. V. A. Club gathered to the east of the Bandstand, those of the Bombay C. C. to the south, while to the Wellington and G. I. P. Railway Clubs, respectively, the western and northern sides of the Bandstand were allotted. At the bugle call the clubs formed up ready to mount, and at another call they moved off in the order already indicated. The run was only a short one, and the cyclists went at an easy pace. The broad Mayo Road—one of the few good thoroughfares for cycling in the whole of Bombay—was taken, by way of the Queen's Statue, to Marine Lines, from whence the riders emerged on to the Queen's Road, which was taken up to the Wodehouse Overbridge, where the "carnivalists" turned to the left, and, passing along the avenue of trees which skirts the Cooperage, came out near the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and proceeded to the Apollo Bunder, where they dismounted, and formed up in double lines, facing the pavilion. The run, which is from two and a-half to three miles in length, occupied about twenty minutes, and all along the route the silent and brightly coloured procession was watched by interested spectators. The prizes were distributed at the Apollo Bunder by Brigadier-General Ventris, who complimented the promoters of the carnival upon the success which had attended it. The winners were as under:—

Cheque Rs. 50.—Presented by the "Bombay Cycle Agency" for the best decorated and illuminated Lady's Bicycle, the Rider being dressed in. Miss Beniston, the Sketch Girl.

LADIES' COMPETITIONS.

For the best and most effectively decorated and illuminated Bicycle:—

1st Prize.—A handsome Ladies' jewel and work box combined. Presented by "The Indian Cyclist and Cycling Review." Mrs. McAlpin, Britannia's Royal Barge.

2nd Prize.—A 20th Century Lamp. Presented by "The Bombay Cycling Club." Miss B. Beniston, Shower of Gold.

3rd Prize.—A Silver King of the Road Lamp. Presented by "The Bombay Volunteer Artillery C. C." Miss C. Baldwin, Basket of Flowers.

4th Prize.—A Veeda Cyclometer. Presented by the "Bombay Cycling Club." Miss Condor.

GENTLEMEN'S COMPETITIONS.

For the best illuminated and decorated Bicycle. Points to be awarded specially for general effect.

1st Prize.—A Bicycle Watch. Presented by "The G.I.P. Railway Volunteer C. C." Mr. Bromley, scar. Prarotts.

2nd Prize.—A handsome nickle-plated "Angle" Lamp, with Spring Suspension. Presented by Dan Houghton, Esq. T. Hunter, the Muddle Headed Porter.

3rd Prize.—An Electro-plated Crust Stand. Presented by "The Wellington C. C." Mr. Kirkbride, the native boat Lakshmi.

4th Prize.—A Veeda Cyclometer. Presented by "The B. V. A. C. C." Mr. Downing, captain of the Beefeaters.

TANDEM COMPETITION.

For the best illuminated Tandem Bicycle. A Christie Anolomical Saddle. Presented by "Quiz." A Foot Cycle Pump. Presented by Jas. Pearson, S. George and friend, Card sharpers.

GOVERNMENT ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading the Improvement Bill for the reconstruction of Bombay, and I much wish that it had been written in English. What language is this, in para. 7, "With a view to effectually remedying these conditions?" It is not English. Para. 11 stands by itself as a complete conundrum. "The Draft Bill accordingly makes provision for the future expansion of the city acquiring and laying out vacant lands and by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island." Is the future expansion going to acquire and lay out? Is there an omission anywhere and is the Draft Bill going to acquire and lay out? It may be that the Draft Bill empowers the city to perform these necessary antics, but why did not the writer say so. Perhaps it should be called the Draft Bill. Is there no one in that expensive and haughty Secretariat who can write what ought to be his own language? If it is written by a Baboo M. A., of course there is nothing more to be said, but even he cannot be congratulated on it.

A POOR ENGLISHMAN.

INVESTITURE DURBAR AT DEWAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, FEB. 2.

Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Dewas, yesterday morning, and reinvested the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch, with the governing powers in public Darbar held at the Senior Palace. The Maharaja Scindia, who is brother-in-law to the Rajah, kindly came over to Dewas this morning to be present at the Durbar. Colonel Barr delivered an impressive address in English. Its translation was read by Mir Munshi for the benefit of those not acquainted with English. Colonel Barr then made a short speech in Urdu. In the afternoon Colonel Barr visited the guest-house, the court-houses under construction, and the new Junior Branch Serai. He then paid a visit to Raneebaugh. Afterwards he opened the waterworks recently constructed by the Senior Raja for the supply of drinking water to the Dewas city. Colonel Barr returned to Indore at 5 p.m. The Maharaja Scindia paid a flying visit to the Victoria High School. He was much pleased to see the kindergarton and carpenter classes and the school museum. He gave Rs. 200 for distribution of prizes to the students. He then paid a visit to the Junior Branch Raja at his palace and left Dewas at about 8 p.m.

THE EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS.

SEGREGATION ARRANGEMENTS.

As stated in a recent issue of this paper, the Bombay Government have suggested to the Plague Committee the provision of camping out accommodation in the island of Salsette and across the harbour for the residents of the city, and have intimated their intention of co-operating with the Committee in making the necessary arrangements, the object in view being to reduce the plague mortality before it assumes proportions calculated to lead to great panic and a general exodus, certain to greatly retard the trade of the city. The enquiries made by the Plague Committee in respect to this resolution reveal the fact that, so far as the islands in the harbour are concerned, the proposal is not practicable, owing to the absence of a sufficient water-supply. On the island of Elephanta, for instance, there are two villages in both of which the supply of water, provided by the wells in use, is deficient in the hot weather, and if the population was increased by a large influx from Bombay, serious difficulties would be experienced. In regard to the proposed selection of camping grounds in the island of Salsette between Bombay and Bhayndar, and between Coorla and Bhandup, the problem of the water-supply is more easy of solution. Sir James Campbell, Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. C. C. James visited Ghaut Cooper and other localities outside of Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting sites on Government and Municipal land for the proposed camps. At Ghaut Cooper a site near the station was provisionally chosen, but the Committee learned from the station-master and others that in the hot weather the water-supply is insufficient. It was found that the only way in which adequate provision could be made for supplying the proposed camps both at Ghaut Cooper and elsewhere with water would be to tap the large mains through which the Bombay service is brought. From an engineering point of view, it is never advisable to open large mains outside the limits of the city for which the supply is intended, but this will have to be done if the proposals contained in the Government Resolution are carried out. Another difficulty in the way of putting the population of the city into temporary camps outside the limits of the island is that the working class population, especially the mill-hands, would be unable to take advantage of the scheme, owing to the great distance from their places of work precluding them from arriving at the customary hour in the morning. The working day would have to be shortened at both ends, and even then the labourers would be unable to afford to travel daily ten or twelve miles by rail, both ways. It is understood that in view of these and other difficulties—including the illegality of the expenditure of municipal funds outside municipal limits—Government will be informed that ample accommodation exists within the limits of the island of Bombay for the removal of the people from their dwellings to temporary camps on open spaces where provision could be made for the labouring classes within reasonable distance of their work. Already, owing to the recent rescindment of the restrictions upon removal from plague-stricken areas to the northern parts of the island many applications have been received and granted for sites for temporary camps. These applications have come from well-to-do natives living in Girgaum and other infected parts of the city, and many a family house is now empty, ramosees being engaged to keep watch and ward over the property. Of course the working classes are not in a position to apply for sites for camps, but within the last two or three weeks the segregation accommodation previously existing has been greatly augmented. The cost of the removal of household effects is borne by the Plague Committee and so far from showing any reluctance to go to the camps the "contacts" are greatly disinclined to move when the time comes for them to return to their homes, after twenty days' detention. Camps are being put up in various places and in a few days the accommodation available will be as follows, the figures representing the approximate number of persons each camp will accommodate:—

The Cruickshank Road Camp, behind the Cama Hospital (unfinished)	5,000
Camp near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the Market section (unfinished)	1,000
Mody Khana Camp	800
Elphinstone Road Camp, opposite the Docks	800
Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram's camp, in Foras Road (to be extended)	1,500
The Agripada camp, behind the Byculla Club (now being extended)	5,000
The Naricl-wady Camp	800
Kennedy Sea Face Camp (including part of the site of the Government Remount Stables)	3,000
Camp for the Mahrattas, near the Victoria Gardens	1,200
Camp for Parsees, at back of Marine Lines Station (built by Parsee Punchayet)	500
Camp for Parsees of Dadur Punchayet	500
Camp for Jains at Antop Hill	500
Camp projected by the Bhattia Mitra Mandal	5,000
Total	25,400

It will be observed that most of these camps have been erected at places where the labouring people detained are within easy reach of their work, this necessity having been kept carefully in view by the Plague Committee throughout. Although in a few days more there will be, as appears from the above list, camping accommodation for at least 25,000 persons, the open spaces in the districts of Mahim, Dadur, and Worli remain almost virgin soil for the camps, as the private temporary structures that have been erected there take up but an infinitesimal part of the great acreage of available land. It is clear, therefore, that if camps are erected at Ghat Cooper and other places in Salsette it will not be because there is insufficient accommodation in Bombay. It may be mentioned that Mr. Thackersee Mulji has applied for a site for a settlement for 500 Bhattias at Ghat Cooper, but while that place may suit the convenience of Bhattias, it would not suit the poorer classes for the reasons already stated. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining rattans and other material for camps owing to the heavy demand that has arisen, and their price has gone up to exceptionally high rates.

The following are the terms of the Government Resolution on the subject of establishing camps outside the Island:—

The population of Bombay is much in excess of what it was at this time last year. There has been a certain exodus, but probably the excess does not fall far short of 350 000 people. In so crowded a population plague is likely to increase more rapidly and possibly in more virulent form than last year. The increase, if it occurs rapidly within the next two or three weeks, will almost certainly produce a certain degree of alarm which will find expression in flight. If the population feels itself in any way pent up, this alarm may easily develop into panic, and the population becomes difficult to manage without relaxation of important precautions against the re-infection of the Presidency. There are not wanting signs that the railway camps and precautions taken along the coast at ports are being interpreted by the population of Bombay as barriers to prevent departure. There is another recent increase of plague in Bombay, and it appears to Government that immediate steps should be taken by the Bombay Plague Committee in consultation with and, if necessary, with the aid of the Collectors of Thana and Colaba, to select extensive camping grounds to which the affected population of Bombay should be invited temporarily to remove themselves and their families. To be of any use the scheme must be rapidly developed on a large scale. It is believed there are many available sites between Bombay and Bhynder and between Kurla and Bhandup and part of the tract between the latter place and Thana which would be easily accessible by rail, were cheap local trains arranged to bring the occupants of the camps to their work or business. It would probably also be expedient to take advantage of sites accessible by water, as for example one or more of the islands in the Harbour, such as Hog Island and possibly Elephanta, places to which ferries already run, Pir Pao and its vicinity. Messrs. Shepherd and Company might be addressed with a view to some of their steamers, which are now believed to be laid up, being utilized for this special service, and Government will be glad to approach the Railway Companies and Messrs. Shepherd and Company with this object. Further, Government will place at the disposal of the Bombay Plague Committee the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Police and all available officers to co-operate with the Bombay Plague Committee. As an inducement, and to give the lead, putting arrangements might be made for the members of the poorer classes who are willing to go out from Bombay to the temporary camps, while materials might be supplied on payment to others. As far as possible, people who wish to erect their own huts should be allowed to do so, provided those huts are within the general area of the scheme. The Surgeon-General could be asked to allot medical supervision. Police, water, lighting, latrines, and arrangements for supplies should all be made by the authorities, and everything done to make the inmates of the camps comfortable. Rapid vacation has been successful in reducing mortality elsewhere, and it has been shown by experience that, coupled with medical examination before departure or on arrival in the camp there is not much risk in moving the effected population into health camps. These camps would of course be under sanitary and medical supervision. These measures may also prevent any serious interruption to business and industry and to the trade of the port.

A. WINGATE,
Secretary to Government.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A GENERAL meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality, writes a correspondent, was held, on Saturday last, in order to consider the nomination to the post of Secretary to the Municipality. There were 18 applications for the post, out of which 8 were selected, and a sub-committee appointed to report upon the matter. The post carried the salary of Rs. 300 per month, but the sub-committee resolved to fix Rs. 200 only for the office. Three applicants declined to accept Rs. 200 per month, but of the whole number of applicants two were lastly selected by the sub-committee for recommendation to the post. These were Dr. Jivraj J. Dosi, L. M. & S., present Health Officer of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Pranjivandas Narotamdas, the Secretary to the Surat Municipality. On a motion moved by Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjavala, a Municipal Commissioner, to the effect that Dr. Dosi be appointed to the post an amendment was put by Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil, that Mr. Pranjivandas be nominated for the place. The amendment being put to the vote was carried by a majority. Hence Mr. Pranjivandas was held duly appointed on a salary of Rs. 300. Mr. L. M. Wadia proposed that Dr. Dosi, the present Health Officer, should get an increment of Rs. 50 per month, thus making a salary of Rs. 300 by way of amends. Mr. Wadia at the same time spoke highly in favour of Dr. Dosi's services to the Municipality. This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.—A Marwari, it is said, was robbed, the other day, of Rs. 40,000 worth of currency notes and ornaments whilst staying in the quarantine camp at Anand. The authorities are trying to find out the culprits. A few days ago another person was found to be suffering from fever while lying in the Ahmedabad segregation camp. On carefully examining the patient, the doctor in charge found that the symptoms of plague had begun to fully develop in the person. He was removed to the plague camp here.—The Deshi Dramatic Company has arrived from Bombay this week. The company belongs to Mr. Dayabhai Dhoisaji, who has successfully put forth his performances before the Bombay public for the last two years. Mr. Dayabhai has a remarkable talent for composing Gujarati dramas, himself being a good Sanskritist. Lately he became Sanskrit teacher in the Mission High School. His dramas were greatly admired by the Gujarati public of Bombay. Owing to the plague being now prevalent in Bombay the company will give its performances here. The company has made great improvements since its last performance here, as it has done everything to suit the taste of the fastidious Bombay public.

LANOWLI NOTES.

THE health of Lanowli just now, writes a correspondent, is all that can be desired. The weather is excellent, and the air is nice and bracing. Some time ago we had heavy easterly winds, which caused cough and fever to many, but now fortunately they have disappeared. We are quite free from the plague; but the plague medical men and staff are still here. All passengers coming from Bombay side, not detained at Callian and bound to Lanowli or other stations between this and Poona are kept in quarantine here for ten days.—There was a stir here on the 20th January last, when the Roman Catholic school of the station which has been in existence for the last thirteen years and the beneficent services of which are availed of not only by Catholic children, but by others of all denominations, was inspected by the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, C. D. It gives me particular pleasure to chronicle here the fact that the young ones performed their respective duties with great credit to themselves and to the entire satisfaction of both the school authorities and the inspecting officer, who was much pleased likewise with all the arrangement throughout the year in connection with the school, as is evident from the subjoined report sent by him to the Director of Public Instruction:—"Accommodation much improved. The Rev. Father D'Mute has attended to the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion and has built a second house at a cost of Rs. 500. A separate communication will be made concerning this. The number on the rolls was 89 on the 1st instant as against 40 last year, but two more have just been admitted, making 41 competent for the standards taught. The school has done wonderfully considering the year past through. Mrs. Barretto, the mistress, lost her husband from the plague and six pupils also died, but nevertheless the essentials have been well taught and the school is doing much good. The needlework also is excellent. I think all concerned deserve the greatest sympathy and credit."

BRUTAL MURDER AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

ON Wednesday evening, the residents of the Shewlal Motilal Chawl, at Upper Duncan Road, were thrown into consternation by reason of one of their tenants, named Padooma, a woman, aged forty years, having been brutally murdered by her paramour, named Buchoo Mysoo, a Purdasi shoemaker, by means of a knife. The infuriated man locked the woman in her room, threw her down, cut her throat with a knife, and then inflicted a large and deep wound on the right side of the stomach and another on the right side of the chest, the death being instantaneous. The motive which actuated the commission of such a horrible deed is invariably assigned to jealously, and this present case is no exception to the rule. The cries of murder were soon raised by the tenants of the chawl, and police ramosee No. 99, of C Division, immediately came on the scene and tried to open the door, but the murderer refused to open it until further police assistance came on the spot. The accused then opened the door, and rushed out with the knife in his hand, threatening everyone who would attempt to put hands on him, and said that he would kill them. After leaving the chawl, he quietly took his way towards the Byculla police station, followed by the policeman. At the police station Constable Hopson snatched the knife away from him and locked him up. Information of the murder was soon communicated to Inspector Sheehy of the section, and that officer immediately proceeded to the spot together with the accused in custody. From an enquiry made by the police, it appears that the deceased and Buchoo had been for the last fifteen years living together as man and wife. About three years ago the marriage of deceased's son was celebrated, and it was at this time that the deceased, owing to some disagreement, turned Buchoo out of her house, who then went and lived at 12th Lane, Kamatipura. Since then the accused on many occasions asked the relatives to intervene and induce deceased to allow him to return to her, but the woman was inexorable, and firmly declined to have any thing to do with the man. During the past eight days Buchoo learnt that the deceased had formed an improper intimacy with one Kalachinoo, residing in Kazipoora, and he consequently asked her son once again to exercise his influence on his mother and settle up the quarrel between him and her, and to advise her not to misbehave herself in her old age, or else he would kill her. Padooma, however, took no notice of the threat, and on the evening of the day in question, he went to her house with a knife concealed in his dhoti and requested her to accompany him to Ahmednagger to bring his widowed daughter to Bombay. Deceased refused to comply with the request, and abruptly got up from where she was seated with other members of her family on the verandah and went into the room, leaving Buchoo seated where he was. As soon as the man found her alone in the room, he went in, locked the door, caught hold of her by the neck, threw her down, and committed the deed. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali went to the scene and made searching inquiries into the matter.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased, when, after the evidence of the deceased's son was recorded, it was adjourned to to-morrow afternoon, at the morgue. The body was then taken to the morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith held an autopsy of the body.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Buchoo, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the murder of Padooma. The case was adjourned, pending the coroner's inquiry.

THE name of De Vere seems destined to pass away in Ireland with the Baronet and his brother who now bear it, and are both of them octogenarians. Sir Stephen de Vere has no son, and Mr. Aubrey de Vere, his brother, despite Landor's injunction to him, "Make thy proud name still prouder for thy sons," has remained a bachelor. But if the name becomes extinct, not so the race. The father of the De Veres just named, Sir Aubrey Hunt, in honor of his descent in the female line from the Oxford De Veres, exchanged his name for theirs in 1832. But Hunts of the blood there still are; and one of them is the Mr. Harry Hunt, of Limerick, a hero of matrimonial romance. At a recent Board of Trade examination for master mariners he met Lady Ernestine Brudenell Bruce, like himself a candidate, but an unsuccessful one, by reason of her sex. Refused a certificate, she accepted instead a husband in Mr. Hunt, deciding that if she could not be a master mariner herself, the next best thing was to be the wife of one.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	17
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3a	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	25	5	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	2	33
	Chuckla	14	4	
	Umarkhady	11	3	
	Dongri	11	2	
C	Market	16	7	58
	Dhuki Talao	10	5	
	Fanaswady	5	4	
	Bhuleshwar	10	5	
	Khara Talao	2	2	
	Kumbarwada	4	3	
D	Khetwady	6	0	14
	Girgaum	2	3	
	Chowpaty	0	1	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	11	2	50
	Tadwady	2	2	
	Second Nagpada	4	0	
	Kamatipura	9	9	
	Tardeo	3	3	
	Byculla	7	2	
	First Nagpada	6	1	
F	Parel	2	1	10
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	2b	1	6
	Worlee	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	2	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		5	
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road		6	
	St George's		0	
	Brahma Khatri		2	
	Khatri Memon		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telugu		3	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		10	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Arthur Road		20	98
	Gocouldas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Modykhana		6	
	Port Trust		2	
	Marathe		3	
	Hajee Cassum		2	
	Bhatia		1	
	J. J. Hospital		1	
	Cutchi Memon		0	
	Kapol & Laud Joint		1	
	Third Bholwads		6	
	Madanpura		2	
	Bai Motlabai		2	
			0	
	Total	176	155	288
Total plague deaths to date		17,703	14,194	
Same date last year		114	88	237
Total mortality same date 1896		—	—	65

a One Russian.

b One from Ratnagiri by steamer Zeari.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY.

One company of the Durham Light Infantry, consisting of 100 men, under Major Ross, arrives to-day for plague work in Bombay. Fifty men of the Shropshire Regiment and 25 gunners will be employed, but it is not intended that any of them should enter the dw

Tardeo and Kamatipura sections showed three cases and nine deaths from plague. In the Parel and Mahim Districts four plague cases and two deaths were registered and five contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 323 persons detained as contacts in the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp and 260 persons in the Modykhana Camp.

INOCULATION.

The daily report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan, show that 53 Khojas, and 17 of other nationalities were inoculated yesterday, bringing up the total as follows :—Khojas 4,030 ; other nationalities 1,084 ;—Total 5,114. Out of 4,030 Khojas, 700 have been inoculated.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of deaths recorded in the various Plague Hospitals, yesterday, and the patients remaining in them were as under :—

Hospitals.	Deaths.	Cases Remaining.
Arthur Road	23	259
Grant Road	10	42
Parel Government House	2	101
Hindu Fever	10	61
Parsee Fever	2	54
Dariasthan	2	29
Jain, Bhuleshwar	2	43
Maratha	5	56
Modykhana	4	51
Adamji Peerbhoy	0	28
Ripon Road	3	53
Nagdavi street	1	21
Bhatia	3	21
Telugu	4	13
Jackaria Musjid street	1	12
Memon Moholla	0	12
Imamwada (Mogul)	0	10
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim	0	15
Port Trust	3	13
Nizampoora	0	10
3rd Bhoiwada	1	17
Lad and Kapole	5	24
Haji Cassum Joosub	2	7
Jain, Parel	1	10
General	2	9
Brahmin	2	5
Haji Cassum Mitha	0	3
Vasunji Tricumji	0	1
Marwaree	3	8
Khatree Mahomedan	1	0
Total	87	993

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 446, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,749, making a total of 2,195 persons. Departures by sea 1,269, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,973, making a total of 3,242 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,047 persons.

DAMAUN.

The total mortality of Lower Damaun for the month of January last is 21, whereof 8 are Mahomedans, 3 Dhedas, 2 Machis, 2 Banias, 1 Lohk, 1 Koli, 1 Gola, and 1 Doobla, 1 Parsee and 1 Christian. Males 0 and females 15, five died of fever, 4 from plague, 3 asthma, 2 suspected cases of plague, 2 dropsy, 2 consumption, 2 diarrhœa and 1 paralysis. Plague has not yet disappeared from Dholar where cases occur almost every day and the sanitary cordon round Dholar is more strengthened.

SUIT ARISING OUT OF WAGERING CONTRACTS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr Mahomed Hoosain Hakim, Fifth Judge.)

DINSHAW JAMSETJEE MEHTA VS. RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE UMRIGAR.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 150, being the amount of difference which arose in respect of sale and re-sale of Government paper of the value of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Ardeser Bezonjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, represented the defendant.

His Honour in delivering judgment said : This suit is founded on two contracts as per Exhibits A and B, dated 23rd May, 1894, and 20th June, 1894, respectively, to recover Rs. 150. Defendant passed Exhibit B in settlement of A, and the plea set up by the defendant is that the contracts in question are wagering contracts, generally known in this Presidency as satta transactions. I am not here referring to teji mundi contracts, which are purely wagering contracts. What we have here to decide is whether Exhibits A and B are wagering or satta contracts? Whether a contract is a wagering contract or not depends upon the intention of both the contracting parties. The test to be applied in matters of this kind is to enquire whether at the time of entering into contracts it was the intention of the parties never, under any circumstances, to give or take delivery. It cannot be noted that it is open for them to say that because only differences have been paid, therefore the transaction is a wager or a satta. Either party may be perfectly able to give or take delivery, if called upon to do so, and yet settle the contract by paying differences only, because such a mode of doing business may bring profit to the party concerned. We in this Presidency have got further than our Madras friends, and I am bound to follow the ruling of our learned Chief Justice (vide I L R, 17, Madras, page 493, and I L R, 19, Bombay, page 445). We have to scrutinize the relative position of the parties to the suit, and see if they meant either to give or take delivery. In I L R, 19, Bombay, Shivlit Pragji, who was joined as a co-plaintiff, was a guaranteed broker, and a man of means who had given delivery when compelled to do so. Are the facts in this suit the same in regard to the position of the parties? It seems this is not so. This suit furnishes an instance of trafficking in Government Paper. Speculation has itsadvantage and disavantages, and I think few people will be found dissent from the view expressed by Lord Justice Bram well in L. R. 4, Q. B. D., pages 692 and 693. However at present we have to deal with the intention and the ability of the parties concerned. To take a reasonable view of the situation the intention must be based on the ability to do or perform, unless indeed the person intending over-reaches himself by taking an exaggerated view of his own means or credit. Now, who are the plaintiff and defendant in this suit? Plaintiff is a broker. He was once a member of the Share Bazaar Broker's Association, but in 1888 it seems he was unable to meet his obligations, and his certificate was therefore cancelled. He pays no income-tax. The documentary evidence shows that plaintiff has been in 1894 dealing in Government Paper to the extent of Rs. 60,000, but plaintiff is unable to furnish a single instance in which he has taken or given delivery. There is no evidence that he has any credit in the market or with the Banks. So much for the plaintiff. Now, the defendant, in 1894, got Rs. 21 and odd, as indent clerk to the Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., of which Messrs. Heeramanek & Co., are the agents. He says it was his duty to supply mill stores as per No. 4. Defendant also got Rs. 21 since from the China Mills. Defendants wife is possessed of 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, but there is no evidence that she would part with any portion of her money for the speculative ventures of her husband. Defendant has also Rs. 7 or thereabouts to his credit in the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, but nobody knows what his funds were in that Bank or any other Bank in the month of May and June, 1894, during which Exhibits A and B were executed. Exhibits A and B are in printed forms and deal in Government Paper to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Exhibit C is wholly written out by defendant, who puts in the word teji mundi in that Exhibit. Defendant says that in the printed forms like exhibit A and B the words teji mundi are not inserted, because in that case it would be known without other evidence that the contracts mentioned therein were wagering transactions. The evidence leads me to suppose that plaintiff had no intention of performing his part of the contract in kind, if called upon to do so. It was strenuously contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that plaintiff might have been acting for a principal, but that principal was undisclosed. It follows, then, that plaintiff and defendant were face to face with each other, and each party knew with whom he was dealing. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant had the meansto perform the contracts when called upon to do so, and it is to be presumed that they had no intention of doing anything of the sort. I am unable to find that the contracts between plaintiff and defendant were real contracts, under which each party was liable to be called upon to give or take delivery on the vaida day, irrespective of any contingency that the contracts might be settled or not before the vaida day. Defendant passed Exhibits B in settlement of Exhibit A and it seems to me defendant knew at the time he executed Exhibit B that he would not be called upon to take delivery of Government Paper to the extent of Rs. 10,000 at the rate of Rs. 104-11 per cent. Plaintiff appears, in his turn, to have known at the time Exhibit A was passed that he would not be called upon by defendant to take delivery of Government Paper to the extent of Rs. 10,000 at the rate of Rs. 103-3 per cent. The transaction might have been highly speculative and yet not illegal, but the position of the parties leads me to the conclusion that they had neither the means nor the intention of either giving or taking delivery under the contracts sued upon. Suit dismissed, but each party to bear its own costs.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE GANESHKHIND MURDERS.

PRISONER REPUDIATES HIS CONFESSION.

THIRD DAY.

The trial of Damodhar Hari Chapekar for the murder of Mr. Rand and abetment of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst was continued on Wednesday before the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, District and Sessions Judge, Poon. The jury as on the first two days consisted of the following gentlemen :—Mr. Vitharam Bhugvandas, Foreman ; Messrs. Balwantrao Hari Chipiunkar, Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeebhaw, Charles Augustus Rose, and Gopal Rawji Mooley. Mr. J. C. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson of Messrs. Little and Co., and Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Master was for the defence. Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of police, and Mr. J. A. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were in Court and watched the proceedings in the case. The Court-house was again quite full of spectators, several ladies being also present.

Shankar Gunesh, a Brahamin, living in Somwar Peth, called and said : I am a luggage clerk at the Poona station. It is my duty to enter the luggage booked by passengers. I give a receipt and keep a counterfoil bearing the entries of the receipt. I note in the counterfoil the destination, the date, and the name of the person to whom the luggage belongs. Looking at the counterfoil I see that Damodhar Hari Chapekar applied for a receipt on the 24th June last. Eight tickets were presented by him all destined for Bombay. The receipt and counterfoil were in my handwriting. Twelve annas were paid by him for excess of 20 seers of luggage. I cannot recollect the face of the one who came for the ticket.

Cross-examined :—Excess was paid on 20 seers. I cannot say if prisoner was the man who came to me, but I enter the name of the person who presents it.

Nilkant Shankar Dravid, a Brahmin student of Sadashiv Peth, sworn said : I knew Damodhar and Balkrishna Chapekar for about two years. Balkrishna was also called Bapurao. I know the youngest brother Wasudeo best. He was a friend of mine. I went once or twice to Chapekar's house. They lived in Sadashiv Peth. (Shown revolver). I have seen such a pistol before in the Gymnasium. I used to attend the club to read ancient history. The members used to take out arms and I saw the pistol among them. The other arms were swords, an axe, some spear-heads and some bamboo sticks.

Witness was asked to indentify the arms among those shown and said : They were like these now before the court. I used a sword stick only once. It was similar to the one selected. I saw no rifles in the club. Damodhar Chapekar started the club. They used the English word and called it the "Club" there being no Mahrathi equivalent. Physical exercises were practised at the club. Such arms were not used in my presence. There was no sword drill. Damodhar started the club two years ago and it met in Kasgiwalla's wada. This was in Jogeshwar's Lane, Sadashive Peth. These arms were buried in the earth in the club. They were taken out from time to time to be cleaned and I saw them. Mahadeo Narayan of Jogeshwar lane, and one Hari living in Somwar Peth cleaned them. The club lasted about 10 months. I do not know what became of the arms after it was broken up. I saw four or five swords, a pistol an axe and a knife, when I visited Damodhar's house. In last March I saw a pistol in Chapekar's hand. It had five barrels and he was cleaning it. (Recognizes pistol). The swords I saw were without sheaths. The handles were like those I point out. There were others, but I cannot identify them. I cannot say whether they were English makes. I know a man named Trimbuck Bhoosay, who was a member of the club. He is said to be dead. I think he died four or five months ago.

Cross-examined : I used to see five or six other members of the club. I was a member for 10 months. I know Damodhar was the proprietor, but I do not know who stood the expenses. I paid no subscription and I cannot say whether the club-house was given free of rent. I do not know if there is another such club in Poona. I saw arms taken out of the earth, and so I knew they were buried there. They were buried loosely. I do not know where the arms were buried, but I saw Damodhar who was present cleaning them. He was applying oil to them with a cloth. I only saw him doing this once. There was no ill-feeling between myself and Damodhar.

Re-examined : There is a wall surrounding the compound of accused's house. At the entrance there is an upper storey, but the remainder is a ground floor. They are detached buildings. Damodhar's arms were on the ground floor. There are three rooms on the ground floor. The arms were in the middle room. Accused's father and mother lived in the upper storey. The three brothers lived on the ground floor.

To the Judge : I know Vinayek Keshav. He lived in the same house.

John Stephenson, aged 23 years, Police constable of the Poona Cantonment sworn said : I belong to the Poona Cantonment Police. I saw accused before the Jubilee on two occasions about last April. I saw him at the Gymkhana Club opposite the telegraph office. It was between 7 and 7-30 p. m. I was on Band duty. I saw him squanding near the fencing. He looked to be sitting in a suspicious position so I asked him what he was doing there. I asked him to stand up to see if he had anything suspicious on him, and laid my hands on him to feel if there were any arms on him. At this he ran away. This was about 20 yards from the East gate. He was sitting on the fencing. He was looking towards the club gate. He was then alone. I saw him the following Sunday at St. Mary's Church. Service had already begun. When I saw on Sunday he had two others with him. They were looking towards St. Mary's Church. They looked like Brahmins. I went up to them and asked them where they came from, and why, and what they were doing there. Prisoner answered that they came from the city. The accused had a piece of iron piping about 2½ to 3ft. long in his hand. It was something similar to that shown me. I took it from his hand and asked him why he carried such a thing. He said he carried it as a walking stick. I spoke to him for some 10 or 15 minutes. I had further conversation with him about his house, village, etc. I then left them and walked up and down the road in front of St. Mary's Church. They kept watching me, and when they saw I was watching them they went away in the direction of the Western India Club. I followed them about 100 yards or so.

Cross-examined : The band was playing on the day at the Gymkhana Club. Some Brahmins came to hear it. There is a policeman always on duty at the corner of the road, but he was not there on this day. I did not run after prisoner, but I called to the policeman ordinarily there and got no answer. Hence I say there was no policeman on duty. I did not raise a cry to get him arrested. He ran towards the Napier Hotel. I did not search accused on the second occasion. He did not tell me his name. He told me he was living in Sadashiv Peth. I made no report of a suspicious Brahmin knocking about the club. I did not suspect him to possess weapons.

Re-examined : It is of usual occurrence to stop natives who are suspected. It is not our duty to report suspicious characters. It would be my duty to report such a suspicious character after what had occurred on the 22nd June.

To the Jury : At St. Mary's I did recognize him as the man who ran away, as he asked me if I remembered seeing him at the Gymkhana Club four nights before.

Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Rahiman, a Mussulman postman, living in Nana's Peith, sworn, said : I used to deliver letters in May last at and in the neighbourhood of the Western India Club. I remember Mr. Rand lived at the Western India Club at room No. 6. I remember two Brahmins asking me where he lived. They spoke to me at the outside corner opposite the gate of Mr. Melver's bungalow. I met two, but one spoke, asking me where Mr. Rand lived. I said in the club. They then went towards the club and I went on distributing my letters. I did not point out the room. This happened at 8 a. m. Accused is like the man who spoke to me. This was the only time Brahmins asked me Mr. Rand's address.

Cross-examined : Other people asked me where Mr. Rand lived and I told them in room No. 6. When the men spoke to me they had nothing except handkerchiefs in their hands. I never saw them again. I did not see the other man properly.

Ramchander Dhondiram sworn, said : I know Mr. Rand. I am a sepoy in the Collector's office. I was attached to Mr. Rand's office in May and June last. He was living in the W. I. Club. I used to sit in the verandah in front of the room when Mr. Rand lived there. I saw accused once on the club premises. He came with a petition. He asked where Mr. Rand was and I said he had gone to eat. He said he wanted to present a petition, and I said why do you bring it here, you had better go to the Municipal Office. I was then in front of my master's room. This was about 10 or 12 o'clock in the day. That was the only time I saw him.

Cross-examined : I did not see if there was any one with him when he came to the club. Some others had come four or five days before. He had a paper in his pocket.

Mrs. Annie Jones, living at Kirkee, sworn, said : I am the widow of Richard Jones who died last Sept. He was a pensioner in the Artillery and lived at Kirkee. He was employed as a overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory. He kept a double-barrelled gun. I do not know the difference between a breach and muzzle loader. His gun was filled from the muzzle. My husband kept it for shikar. I see the prisoner. He came once to my house. He said he was living in Ganeshkhind and having work with my husband came to sit down for a short time. This was when my husband was alive, but I have no reason to remember the day. They had an interview. Accused was subsequently on the 6th Oct. last brought by the police, I then recognized him as the man who had come to see my husband.

Cross-examined : Mr. Vaz was the first to speak to me when they brought accused. He asked me if it was Mr. Jones' house and if I had a gun, I said Yes. He asked if I knew the man he had with him. I said Yes. There were 5 or 6 others besides the accused.

Parashram Vishnu, Brahmin, Police Constable No. 1098 sworn, said :—I remember the Jubilee holidays. I know the Boodhwar fountain. I was then on duty in connection with the Jubilee arrangements. I noticed that there were four or five Brahmin shoes with Her Majesty's photo hung on the posts of the fountain. I reported the matter to the chief constable and took the shoes to him. The picture were cut from an exercise book.

No cross-examination.

To the Court : I found the shoes near the Kotwal Chowdi corner.

This witness was recalled a little later and asked to identify the shoes.

Munjoola Kom Vittu labourer, sworn, said : I am the widow of Vittu Musku. He died last November on the 12th at Allundee. He was a barber. He lived in Shaikar Lane in Boodhwar Peth. He was in Poona last June.

No Cross-examination.

Mr. Guider put into the witness-box deposed as follows :—I was in court on the 3rd November when Vittu Musku gave his evidence. He gave it on solemn affirmation in presence of accused who had an opportunity to cross-examine him if he wished.

The court then read out the statement of the barber Vittu Musku which was as follows :—

Vitta Musku, a barber, living in Shaikar's bole, had deposed thus : I remember the night of the illuminations on account of the Jubilee. It was Tuesday. I went that afternoon to Chatrasinghi near Ganeshkhind. There was a fair there. My son was with me. As it was raining I remained there till 10 or 11 o'clock at night. I sat under a tree about 25 paces from Government House gate. I have seen accused before. I saw him walking from Ganpati's temple in the direction of Aundh. I saw him for about 5 minutes, I have seen him before at the Kuthas playing a harmonium.

Mr. Guider cross-examined : His evidence was given in Mahrathi. It was read over to him in Mahrathi. I understood every word.

Mr. Michael Kennedy said he was District Superintendent of Police, Poona, and was in charge of this case. He has been in his present position for three and a quarter years. He was present on the 30th September when the well was dragged in consequence of information given by the accused. Accused said that if the well was dragged the police would find in them two Henri Martini rifles which he had stolen from a native picquet and the weapon with which Mr. Rand was shot. Mr. Master at this stage objected to any statement made to a police officer being admitted as evidence against his client.

Mr. Anderson said he relied on section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act which ran as follows :—"When any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from the person accused of any offence in the custody of a police officer so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered may be proved."

Mr. Kennedy continuing, said : Accused pointed out the well and the side of the well in which the articles were thrown. The well contained from 15 to 18 feet of water. A large bundle tied tight in the centre over the sacking was brought containing weapons, a punch was present and a punchnama made in the usual way. A karkoon was present and inventory taken by the chief constable in the sight and hearing of the accused. When completed it was read out in the hearing of the accused and signed by panchas present. In consequence of information accused gave him he went to accused's house. He had heard the evidence of the chief constable as to the finding of articles and that was correct. It was in consequence of what accused told witness that he went to the gardener's hut. Accused said he would take us there to show the implements which he had taken the shots. Witness went specifically to Londe's house to look for the correspondence between him and the military authorities at Simla which accused said would be there. He took the police to an upper storey and the usual formalities about a Panchnama were gone through.

Cross-examined by Mr. Master : He did not think the public access to the well in Londe's compound. Accused when he took us there was in police custody. No inducement or threat was offered to him.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson : There is a wall running round Londe's house cutting off the view from the public. Witness added : We have treated the accused better than we usually do. He has been occupied in the Farashkana completing his autobiography. I provided him with facilities for worship—a small idol, lent him the Police Act and Penal Code and allowed him to remain at the Farashkana at his own request.

Mr. Guider recalled, said : I told you I was at Ganeshkhind on the night of the 22nd June. There are lights on the Government House gate pillars. They give good light. They were alight on that night; they remained so till the guests had left. There were several bonfires in the neighbourhood that night and one alongside Government House. They were lit before 8-30 p. m., and threw good light on the road. The fireworks began at 10-30 in the night.

The statement made by the accused before the District Magistrate during the preliminary inquiry was put in.

ACCUSED REPUDIATES HIS CONFESSION.

The prisoner was then brought before the Judge and asked the following questions,

I was in Poona in June last. I left for Bombay on the 24th idem. I admit that I made a confession before Mr. Hamilton. The confession is not right. I made that confession because Brewin Mr. induced me to do so. He did not tell me that Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate. Mr. Brewin promised to give me Rs. 40,000 and to build a temple in my name. He also said he would give 25 Rs. per month to my wife, a high situation in Mr. Kennedy's office to my brother. He said I would not be sentenced to be hanged, but that he would see that I was transported for 4 or 5 years and be soon brought back. I was forced to accept the above terms. I did not tell Mr. Bonus about this. I was determined not to tell this as long as I was left in the Farashkana. My house was searched and no swords were found. They found gun barrels in my house, but my house was not searched according to law. I showed the well in Londe's Wara, but I never said there were weapons in the well. The well was dragged in my presence. They took out all the things found there in my presence. I never saw the swords and rifles before. I know Nilkant Shankar Dravid by sight. He is not my brother Vishnu's friend. He came to Londe's to my house. He never saw me cleaning the weapons at my house as he never came there. Dravid's two brothers were in jail for theft ; and Mr. Brewin knew their family well. It was, because of this that Shanker Dravid gave evidence. I know Hari Ganu Kutchre. my brother Balkrishna and myself went to his hut, and slept there one night. When the police subsequently took me to his house Kutchre did not recognize me at once but I did him. I did not go on the 21st June last to Ganeshkhind. I saw the girls washing their feet but did not speak to them. I saw them on the Friday preceding the Jubilee day. I never asked Sheikh Ebrahim the postman where Mr. Rand lived. The police brought all the witnesses before me at the Farashkana and pointed me out to them and prepared them for the trial. I do not know Vittu Muska the barber. I showed Londhe's house to the police. I told them they would find some papers there. The letters produced are mine. Those in English are not written by me but by a friend of mine. I know that there is a Maruti's temple near the Lakdipul. I never once went there. The statement of the sepoys about my attending the temple are absolutely false. I never saw either of them. Mr. Guider and Mr. Kennedy showed me to these two sepoys and told them to say that I confessed stealing the rifle and asked them why they did not say that I took them when I myself had admitted it. I did not contradict because through inducement I had agreed not to do so. I never saw the Gymkhana, and I never sat near there. I do not know where my brother Balkrishna is at present. He must have absconded because his name was connected with the murder. I know Mrs. Jones and Mr. Johes too. I did not take any caps from him. I never started a Club two years ago. I do not know Bhau Naiku Mr. Rand's coachman. I never spoke to him. I never saw Rand's Club. I never tried to present him any petition. I tried to obtain a commission in the army. The white cloth shown to me is mine and was found in my house.

General Booth's tour in America is expected to occupy him until about the middle of April. He arrives at New York to-morrow, but his campaign there is arranged for a later date. He goes to Canada first, and a trip across the continent to San Francisco will occupy his energies before his return to New York. It may be taken for granted that General Booth and Mr. Ballington Booth will meet. It remains to be seen whether this will be merely a meeting of father and son, or a meeting of rival leaders with a view to healing the Salvationist split in the United States.

New York is immensely stirred over the question of the possible marriage of Mr. Howard Gould, a son of the famous millionaire, the late Jay Gould, whose engagement to Miss Katherine Clemmons, a beautiful actress, was mentioned some time ago. The hitch in the proceedings is said to have been brought about by the withholding of the consent of the executors to the late millionaire's will, in which there is a clause that if any of his children marries without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees, the share allotted to such child will be reduced one-half, which is to be divided among those who would have received it if he had died intestate. The attraction which the stage has had for the Gould family has been remarkable, for it will be remembered that Mr. George Gould married a very beautiful actress, Miss Edith Kingdon, who was at one time a member of Mr. Daly's company, and played with that organisation in London during the earlier visits of the famous American manager, while Miss Anna Gould, his sister, was at one time engaged to an actor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Captain Bury's survey party from Mekran arrived at Karachi, on January 31st.

A small postal conference meets in Calcutta shortly to discuss various departmental questions.

Brigadier General Wodehouse has arrived in Calcutta and taken over command of the Presidency District.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is to be the new President of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

Colonel J. A. Miley, Accountant General, Military Department, takes eight months' leave Home in the spring. The Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab will act for him.

Colonel Wolfe Murray, officiating A. Q. M. G. Intelligence Branch, is posted to Bangalore District as Assistant Adjutant General, and leaves Simla almost immediately.

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Senior Postal Superintendent with the Malakand and Buner Field Forces, has replaced Mr. W. T. Van Someren as Chief Postal Superintendent, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

His Excellency the Viceroy has fixed March 21st for the introduction of the Budget, the date which we stated was likely to be decided upon. The usual procedure will be followed, a week being given for the consideration of Sir James Westland's statement before the discussion takes place.

The Secretary of State has approved, as a temporary measure, of the postponement of the abolition of the post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Deparment, Bombay, and the retention of Surgeon-Captain Grayfoot in that appointment until the work connected with the plague is at an end.

When Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S. I., returns from privilege leave at the end of the present month, he will take up the Commission eship of the Rohilkhand Division. Mr. T. R. Wyer, the present officiating Commissioner of that district, will probably proceed on long leave on relief by Mr. Cruickshank.

Enteric fever has broken out among the troops at Jamrud as well as at Landi Kotal. The water supply at Jamrud is unsatisfactory owing to the impossibility of diverting the stream from the vicinity of a number of villages. There are about a dozen cases of enteric among the troops at present. The 5th Company Bengal Sappers are being moved to Jamrud from Landi Kotal in consequence of the prevalence of pneumonia among them.

Some interesting facts were brought out recently in the course of a series of instructive lectures delivered to the students of the Sibpur Engineering College by Mr. A. J. Hughes, member of the Sanitary Institute, and Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation. The subject was "Sanitary Engineering in India," and Mr. Hughes, speaking on the effect of sanitary conditions on the average expectation of life, said : "Sanitarians in England look forward to a time when old age will begin at 70 years, mellowing down to a ripe old age at 85, and they consider it possible that, with perfectly healthy surroundings, the duration of life may extend to over 100 years, occasionally carried on to 15 or 20 years more." In England, Mr. Hughes proceeded, the average expectation of life is in many districts 60. "In Bengal, under very favourable circumstances, I look forward to a time when the average expectation of life in the majority of municipalities may be forty." Considering that at present in most towns it does not exceed 25 to 30 years, Mr. Hughes cannot be accused of pessimism in the matter.

A beautiful statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is now lying at the Sule Pagoda Wharf, Rangoon, awaiting shipment to Moulmein, where it is to be erected. The cost of the statue was subscribed for chiefly by Burmese, and is the handiwork of a Burman sculptor of some renown in Mandalay. It is made from the white stone like alabaster used in making the figures of Gaudama so commonly seen in pagodas and kyaungs in Burma.

The German Mail boat Sachsen, which arrived in Colombo on Friday night, brings news of the missing Mailed Fist. The Commander states that on the 23rd Sunday, afternoon, he came up to the Gefion to the South of Socotra, where she was awaiting the Deutschland which she expected to rejoin in the evening, when both vessels intended coming on to Colombo. Captain Supmer handed over four bags of Mails to his compatriots, and resumed his voyage to Colombo, fully expecting that the men-of-war were following him.

Up to the 24th ultimo our losses on the frontier were as follows :—British officers killed 38, wounded 87 ; non-commissioned officers and men 105 killed, and 385 wounded ; native officers, 6 killed and 36 wounded ; non-commissioned officers and men, 311 killed and 869 wounded. The totals are 460 killed and 1,377 wounded, besides four British and three native soldiers missing. This casualty roll does not include the details of followers, numbers of whom are known to have been killed and wounded.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, for the immediate despatch of a contingent of native troops for service in Uganda. Six British officers serving with native corps will be selected from those who have volunteered for service in Africa. They will fill the following appointments—*viz.*, one commandant on £800 per annum ; two double company commanders on £600 ; one adjutant and one quarter-master on £600, and two wing officers on £500. Each officer will receive an outfit allowance of £100, and will be seconded for three years from the date of leaving his regiments, and be entitled to wound pensions and gratuities under the Indian Regulations. Officers selected must be qualified for the Staff Corps.

Mr. C. Benson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, who is now on furlough, writes to the *Times* in reply to a letter in which the venerable Sir Arthur Cotton urges, on the basis of the phenomenal success of the irrigation works of the Godaveri delta, that similar works, if generally carried out, would put an end, once and for all, to famine in India. "So, no doubt, they would," says Mr. Benson ; "but the question must be asked, 'How are such works possible'? The answer must be that they are not possible. The Godaveri is a river drawing its supplies of water from areas where the monsoon is never known to fail, and what is more, these waters are conveyed, by the canals taken off from it at the head of the delta, over land that is peculiarly suited for irrigation. A majority of Indian rivers have no such supplies, and in many cases, where water could be drawn off from them for irrigation purposes, it could only be taken to land that is absolutely unsuited for irrigation on the only systems known to the Indian ryot." This was exactly the point we urged in a couple of articles on "Famine Enquiry and Prevention" a few days ago.

Mr. Henry T. Davis, one of the junior surgeons of National Fund for the Greek Wounded, made the following remarks on the subject of the treatment by the Turks of their wounded enemies, in the course of a paper he read upon "Gunshot Injuries in the late Greco-Turkish War," before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society :—"I have reasons to believe that in Epirus when the Turks found a wounded Greek they made very short work of him. So great, in fact seemed to be the terror that the ferocious Albanians and the relentless Bashi-Bazouks inspired into their enemies, that Greek soldiers and officers often told me a great deal of confusion was caused by men carrying wounded friends back through the lines in answer to their piteous calls to be taken off the field at once, or failing that to be shot, for fear of falling into the hands of the Turks. At the Battle of Domoko we know that many wounded must have been left on the field on the left wing as the ambulances were deficient, but a Turkish surgeon at Constantinople told me they only picked up one Greek officer and one private—as a sample of each, I suppose. When I asked him if the Turks had bayonetted them, he simply replied in French, "Ah, probablement."

The case of Captain Dreyfus has excited an enormous amount of attention in America, where he has just been tried by an irregular jury of American soldiers, convened at the instance of one of the chief daily newspapers. A dozen well-known American officers, each of whom served with distinction in the civil war, one of them being a judge of the Court of General Session, and another of the Supereme Court of New York, have had the case submitted to them, and have unanimously come to the conclusion that the condemned officer should be given a new trial.

M. Flammarion, the astronomer, has been discussing the hypothesis of Schiaparelli, recently supported by Mr. Lowell and other observers, to the effect that the planet Venus, by rotating round her axis in the same period as she revolves round the sun, always presents the same face to the sun, as the moon does to the earth for the like reason. Flammarion thinks that the marks on the surface watched by Schiaparelli are effects of atmosphere and sunlight, and not on the body of the planet. He points out that the deep atmosphere of Venus probably absorbs so much of the light from its surface that we are unable to see the latter. Even the earth's atmosphere absorbs one-third of the light from the surface.

The "sea-otter," like the "fur-seal," is giving the American Government a good deal of bother. Happy land that has no other Imperial troubles on hand but the fate of peltries ! The otter inhabits the Aleutian Islands, and supports 1,200 native hunters, who are driving the animal too hard. From 1873 to 1883 the annual catch increased from 2,265 to 4,152, but has now fallen to less than 1,000. New regulations for hunting for 1898 have been issued by the U. S. Treasury Department, in order to prevennt extermination of the otter. If these do not protect the animal sufficiently, there will be an international "sea otter" question, for it is intended to prohibit hunting from schooners, and to impose a 15-mile from shore limit.

The Hon. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, the father-in-law of Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the speaking telephone, died recently, in his 78th year, at his residence near Washington. He was the first to recognise the merit of Bell's invention in a practical manner by giving it financial support and the inventor counsel. He entered into a partnership with Bell and they conjointly realised handsome fortunes out of the invention.

The forthcoming marriage of Lord Eustace Cecil's eldest son, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, the Premier's nephew, to Miss Alicia Margaret Amherst, presents some features of general interest. The bride's eldest sister is already married to Lord William Cecil, brother of the present Marquis of Exeter, a fact which reminds students of the Peerage that the Earldoms of Salisbury and Exeter were created in favor of two brothers on one and the same day by James I. in 1605. Lord Amherst of Hackney rejoices in six daughters, but no son. All these ladies bear the name of Margaret in honor of their mother, who was Miss Margaret Mitford. Some years ago Lord Amherst, foreseeing that he was not likely to have male issue, obtained a limitation of his Barony in favor of his eldest daughter, Lady William Cecil, and her heirs.

General Kuropatkine, the new Russian Minister for War, may be said to be the most distinguished general in the active list of the Russian army, now that age and ill-health have put Gourko and Dragomiroff in the background. He entered the army in 1866, passed through the Staff College, taking the gold medal of his year, and in 1875 was sent to make a study of French methods in Algeria, during which he took part in a desert expedition, and saw some skirmishes with the Arabs. On his return to Russia he was appointed to the staff in Turkistan, but was soon recalled to take part in the war against Turkey. As Skobeleff's chief of the staff, Captain Kuropatkine shared the glory of his young leader. He was again and again mentioned in Skobeleff's reports and dispatches, and henceforth his career was safe. He was severely wounded at the Shipka. For a short time after the war he acted as a professor at the Staff College, and found time to write a history of the campaign of Bulgaria ; but Skobeleff asked for him as chief of the staff when he was sent against the Teeke Turkomans, and Colonel Kuropatkine was the General's right hand man in the campaign of Goek Tepe. Henceforf all his work was done in Central Asa.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has just announced her intention of producing a new play at the Renaissance Theatre by M. Emile Bergeret, entitled "Plus qu' une Reine," in which she will appear in the character of the Empress Josephine. The plot of this piece, according to what we learn, will run very close on the lines of Mr. Robert Buchanan's "A Royal Divorce," produced some years ago with success by Miss Grace Hawthorne at the Olympic—a play which is still exceedingly popular in the provinces.

Some time ago we drew attention to the improved phonograph of M. Dussaud, and briefly described it in this column. The principal improvements are the substitution of soft celluloid for the wax employed by Edison and others, and of a sapphire point for the stylus, which embosses the celluloid with the vibrations of the sound. We have now to announce that with the co-operation of Dr. Joubert, formerly preparator at the Ecole Polytechnique, and M. Berthon, a well-known telephone engineer, M. Dussaud has adapted his apparatus to the cure of deaf and deaf-mute persons.

The Duke of Marlborough contributes to the *Primrose League Gazette* some interesting reminiscences of his uncle, Lord Randolph Churchill. He deals chiefly with the deceased statesman's early passion for sport, mentioning that Lord Randolph made his first advent in the huting field as a boy in the opening years of his teens on the back of a small bony. His first mount, to which he was so much attached, was so diminutive that it went by the name of "Mouse." Lord Randolph began well, and showed the pluck which afterwards was called into play on another field. He returned to Blenheim much pleased with his first day's exploits in the hunting field, and appeared before his father besmeared with the fox's blood, but bearing the brush as a trophy of victory, as well as the souvenir of a successful run. The love of sport once awakened in him, Lord Randolph became more and more food of hunting, and took to it in a practical as well as an enthusiastic manner. When once he had set his heart upon anything in life Lord Randolph never rested until he had won his point. It is, therefore, not surprising that he quickly cajoled the Duke into allowing him to start a pack of harriers. He bought the hounds with care and judgment, and, when uncertain, he had the good sense to take the opinion of experts. Lord Randolph planned and built suitable kennels (at Blenheim), and in a surprisingly short space of time his pack of harriers became one of the institutions of the neighbourhood, and friends and farmers in the locality enjoyed many capital gallops with them. His pack of harriers brought Lord Randolph into constant and pleasant intercourse with every class of individual in the neighbourhood, a circumstance which stood him in good stead when he put up as a candidate for Woodstock. Lord Randolph's harriers were broken up shortly before his third year at Oxford, because he had to read hard for his degree, which he took in due course in 1870. After quitting the university he gave up hunting harriers, but turned his attention almost exclusively to foxhunting. Presently he drifted into the troubled arena of politics, and, much to his own regret, felt compelled by the pressure of his public engagements to modify his connection with the hunting world.

A propos of the Dreyfus—Esterhazy case the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writ

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February 3.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M H W Hayward, I C S, Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted twenty-one months' furlough with effect from the 5th Feb 1898.

Lieut Col L L Fenton, President of the Rajsthanik Court, Kathiawar, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months from such date in March 1898 as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J S Ashby to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr M H W Hayward, I C S, LL B Cantab, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C G Dodgson, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, and Mr H O Quin, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 14 of Act II of 1864 The Aden Courts Act H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieut C F Harold, acting Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

Under the provisions of Sec 18 of the said Act, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut C F Harold with all the powers, excepting the power under Sec 407, conferred or which may be conferred on a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies, wherein the said Code is in force.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut C F Harold to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Under the provisions of Sec 492 of the Civil Procedure Code, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govind Atmaram Poonja, Kasbhari of Ramdurg, to prosecute or defend, on behalf of the Chief of Ramdurg, any suits that may arise in connection with the Chief's immoveable property in the Collectorates of Dharwar and Ratnagiri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Dayaram Gidumal, B A, LL B, (Bom), to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 24th July 1897, vice Mr G Jacob, I C S, promoted; Mr H L Harvey, I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Dayaram Gidumal; Mr E M Pratt, I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr A Butterworth, I C S, from the 12th Sept 1897, but to take rank also as Mr Harvey in the third grade. Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, to be first grade Judge and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1897, vice Mr A Shewan, I C S, retired, Mr T Walker, M A (Edin) I C S, to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Beaman, and Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B A, LL B (Bom); to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Walker.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, to act as first class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr E Wilkin or pending further orders:—Mr K F Modi to act as Dep Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr J L Britto to act as Assit Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Press.

Azam Sitaram Abaji, acting Head Karkun, taluka Amod in the district of Broach, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr R J C Lord, I C S, Asst Colle and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Nilkanth Bhaskar Chaubal, on return from leave, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar and Rao Saheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar, acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, on relief, to act as second class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Bilaram Sachanand, Asst Judge at Shikarpur, with the Appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Azam Ramkrishna Venkatrao Padbidri, Mahalkari, petha Hukeri in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, Capt W G Walton, Cant Magte of Ahmednagar, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the Cantonment of Ahmednagar, and, under Sec 8 of Act XII of 1889, to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 250.

Mr H O Quin, I C S, is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Kolaba.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Deputy Collr in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Balaji Mangaonker, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified in fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Azam Sitaram Shripat Mokashi, Mahalkari, petha Ambegaon in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Tamanbhatt Ratanshankar, extra Head Karkun taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C F Winchester, I C S, to act as Commissioner, S D, during the absence on leave of Mr E J Ebden, I C S, or pending further orders. Mr C G Dodgson, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Satara, and Dist Registrar, Satara and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara Dist; and Mr H O Quin, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist.

Capt J W B Merewether, Asst Resident, Berbera, passed an examination in A able according to the Department Lower Standard on the 31st Dec 1897.

Safimia Mamumia Koji, late a Forest Guard in the Panch Mahals Division, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Gray, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to be Senior Collector vice Mr F L Charles, retired; and Mr H W J Bunnell, I C S, to be Junior Collector vice Mr E Gray, promoted.

It is notified that Mr E Macnaghie, I C S, was allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 20th Sept 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of a dfitional Deputy Collr, sixth grade, in the Kaira Dist, and to appoint Rao Saheb Balcharlal Jivanlal to it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P R Harrison, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estab, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 9th March 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg P A G Pilcrio, L M and S, has been placed on general duty with effect from the 2nd Jan 1898.

Surg-Lieut I A J Heath, M B, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Capt J R Smith, I M S, M Ch, B A, to act as Asst Surg to the David Sassoon Hospital and Asslt to the Civil Surgn, Poona, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Capt A J Heath, M B, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, shall be ex-officio the officer to make valuations of buildings as prescribed by Rule IX of the rules issued under Govt Notification No 22-P, dated 10th Feb 1897, vice Sir James Campbell, K C I E.

The services of Surgn Capt J W Grant, M B C M, I M S, and Surgn-Lieut R J Walton, M B, I M S have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 27th Dec 1897 and the 12th Jan 1898, respectively.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Col O M Creagh, V C, to be Chairman of the Poona City Plague Committee vice Mr A Smith, I C S, proceeding on leave; and Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to be a member of the Poona City Plague Committee vice Colonel Creagh.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers on Plague duty under the orders of the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee:—Mr R S Stewart, I C S, Mr J H Dufloutia, I C S, in addition to his ordinary duties, pending further orders, and Mr A L M Wood, C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt R C L Arnim, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist on Plague duty under the orders of the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee.

Dr C H B Adams has been placed on Plague duty at Reti under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind from the 22nd Jan 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, 1st class, and Secy to Govt, P D in Works Dept, or until further orders:—Mr S B Inslie, M Inst C E, to act in the 1st class of Chief Engr, and as Chief Asst, Public Works Dept, and Sec to Govt in the Public Works Dept and Mr S Rebsch, M Inst C E, Exe Engr, 1st grade, to act as Supdg Engr, Indus Right Bank Division.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr R G Bend, L C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Thana Dist to the Presidency Dist and Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao, B Sc, I C S Asst Engr, 1st grade on relief by Mr Coward from the Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist to the Thana Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineer Estab:—Messrs F R Badle, Assoc of Inst C E, F Wright, Karpur Shrinivasrao, B Sc, I C E, A W Shepard, and Mr L M Boss to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade temporary.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the transfer of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar, second grade Mamlatdar, as Karbhari of the Janjira State, the following promotions are ordered in this Division:—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Sathe, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to be second grade, Rao Saheb Laxman Baji Prabhan, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade, Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be third grade, and Rao Saheb Shantvirapa Virsangapa Mensinkai fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade.

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CYCLING NOTES.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

In the old days before the inviolability of the foot-path by the sacrilegious wheels of the bicycle was generally recognised, riding on the roadside path was a somewhat common practice in many localities where the authorities were dubious as to its legality. By degrees, however, the police became stricter, and these little peccadilloes can now be indulged in only by stealth. The improvements in our roads and the introduction of pneumatic tyres have rendered cyclists more contented with their lot without a resort to the footpaths; but ere this consummation was reached a project was set on foot for the laying down of a special track or path for bicycles alongside the Brighton Road. The idea was not taken up, however, and ultimately died a natural death. I have never looked with favour upon such suggestions, for if they were carried out it would be to a limited extent only, while the fact of the existence of such paths would be used as a reason for resisting any improvement in the roads in the interests of cyclists, and the efforts to secure better roads would be weakened. In some countries, however where roads as we understand them exist only in and about the towns, and are represented by little more than cart tracks in other parts, the construction of roadside tracks for the use of bicycles might be very profitably undertaken, for the cost would be little and the advantages great. In the United States the agitation for the laying down of such paths is to be prosecuted with vigour in 1898 by the League of American Wheelmen. They are advocating the use of crushed sandsone as the best surface dressing for these paths, as this would make a smooth track with enough grit to prevent side-slipping. They will endeavour to have the paths made with a minimum width of five feet.

The recrudescence of races for women at the Westminster Aquarium merits the reprobation of all interested in the bicycle. The contestants, many of whom come from France, have to exert themselves upon a boarded track of such diminutive proportions that ten circuits are necessary to complete a mile. It is a travesty of sport, and the performances are not entitled to rank as anything but exhibitions, though these are organised as races, and prizes are, I believe, given. From necessity rather than choice, I have been to see the show, and, to speak candidly, all I could find of interest in it was in the way the riders negotiated the bend at either end of the course. These bends are so highly banked that people not versed in modern bicycle racing would wonder how a machine could be ridden on such slopes. The banking is, however, an absolute necessity; for, in order to keep within the centre of gravity at racing pace, the bicycle has to be leant over at an angle of about 45 deg., and the track must be built up to admit of this being done with safety. A track of this size can never be a fair course, because the straights are so short that, if the competitors are at all evenly matched, it is almost impossible for the leader to be passed before the intervention of a bend compels the pursuer to ride out wide and cover so much more ground that only superior powers or good spurting ability will enable him or her to get past. To see these exhibitions once out of curiosity is well enough; to stay and watch them is monotonous in the extreme.

Those pertinacious peripatetics—Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe—who are "riding round the world" on bicycles have reached Shanghai, having ridden, and walked, across China from Upper Burma. They left England in July last, and the distance traversed by them is computed at 14,322 miles. Their travels through Asia have been accompanied by many hardships and dangers, and their passage of the Celestial Empire proved exceptionally onerous, for they report that they had to carry their machines "some hundreds of miles." Their reception by the Chinese was decidedly hostile, but fortunately for them the inhabitants were actively aggressive only upon one or two occasions being generally kept in check by the officials. What they found more irksome was the exuberant curiosity of the Celestials, which manifested itself upon inconvenient occasions and was only to be appeased by exhibition of riding for the edification of the assembled crowds.

It is significant of the widespread interest now taken in bicycling that so many local authorities have deferred to the requests addressed to them for the removal of hedge clippings from the roads. Indeed, in nearly every instance orders or instructions have been issued to those concerned, with the object of preventing the injury to tyres which is frequently due to this cause. The Malling District Council last week distributed a notice to this effect among the tenants of lands adjoining the public roads within the jurisdiction of the Council. I may point out that in issuing these notices some discrimination might be made between clippings from thorn bearing hedges and others that are harmless. It is practically only the hawthorn and blackthorn cuttings which do the mischief; and though the majority of hedges are of these growths, other shrubs are often used to make hedges, the clippings of which would cause no injury to pneumatic tyres.

The sequel to the case of assault and robbery committed upon a young lady when she was riding a bicycle in Wales in the summer has come in due liberation, by order of the Home Secretary, of the young man who was convicted of the offence and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. It turns out to be a case of mistaken identity; and the discovery has happily been made in time to avert a further serious miscarriage of justice, for few things can be more terrible to any one than to have to suffer punishment for a crime of which he was quite innocent. It may have been noted at the time of the trial that the alibi set up for the defence was strongly supported by evidence, and though this evidence was discredited by Mr. Justice Grantham, whose superior mind found an alibi supported by twelve witnesses "too artistic" to be believed, it led to further inquiries being set on foot; and ultimately the release of an innocent man was ordered. The only subject for regret now is that the culprit has escaped; for after this lapse of time, during which the energies of the police have been misdirected or in abeyance, I fear there is small chance of the perpetrator of this dastardly attack ever being discovered.

The chief of the night watch at the new York State Reformatory does not employ a very modern wheel, but it is a very modern use to which it is put. A bicycle looks so incongruous in a reformatory, that to see the chief of the night watch gliding noiselessly up the long corridors, a lantern suspended from the handle-bar, is a sight as novel as it is startling. Imprisoned within this great reformatory are from 1,900 to 2,000 men, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, at night all locked securely in cells, as shown in the picture. From the starting point to the farthest extremity of the prison and back again is a distance of about a mile and a half and forward and backwards, over this route the chief of the night watch rides his wheel every night of the year. The floors are all smooth stone, and the riding is therefore easy. Some of the distance is through long, partially lighted passages, and, as in perhaps all departments of prison duty, a man is required to have a cool nerve and a brave heart. Bicycle has become a factor in all spheres of activity, and its utility in prison work is one of the latest uses to which it is applied.

The decline in the exports from the British Isles of cycles and parts of cycles is not a matter upon which the trade can congratulate itself. The figures for a single month are, of course, always somewhat unsatisfactory, but the value of cycling materials exported during last month (£88,957) shows a very large fall from that of December. 1896 (£212,111), and barely exceeds that of December, 1895 (£82,559), which was before the age of cycle-company promotion. Taking the figures for the whole of last year it appears that £1,431,129 worth of cycles and fittings were exported, as compared with £1,555,604 the year before, and £1,380,420 in 1895. That is to say that although the 1897 figures are slightly better than those of 1895, they yet show that considerably over 20 per cent of the volume of the trade in cycle of 1896 has disappeared. It is doubtful whether the stocks held abroad are any smaller than were those of a year ago, so that a sudden demand in the spring would not be likely to bring about much "hand-to-mouth" buying. On the whole the prospects are not good, unless the opening year should be marked by more attractive weather than last.

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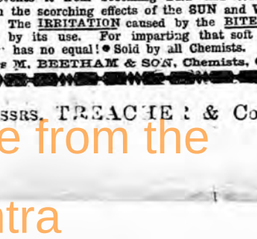
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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
CREME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis had not to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
(Signed) EDWYN GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
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"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
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